ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,032—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. CO.'S "OCEANA."

BAGGAGE belonging to Passengers by the "Oceana" can be sent to the VICTORIA DOCKS, for Shipment on THURSDAY, and upto 8 A.M., on FRIDAY, 6th instant, or to the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, up to 6 A.M., on SATURDAY. Only Hand Packages will be received in the Launch which conveys Passengers to the Ship.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.L. OCEANA	6902	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3000	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.L. HIMALAYA	6958	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3000	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	6013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3000	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.L. GANGES	4205	800	G W Atkinson.	29th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
April 18th May 2nd May 16th
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,409	350	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

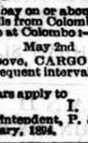
INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
RAHIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 21, 1894.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 12th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th April, or on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 12th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th April, 1894. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE S. S. "NURANI"

IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR TO-DAY FROM RANGOON.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, pay freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, where the Steamer will discharge.
Torn and damaged bags must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damaged bags, and all claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be Entertained.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Asiatic S. N. Co., Ld.
April 5th, 1894.

ANALYSES,

CHEMICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL,
FOR Governments, Native States, Railway and Mining Companies, Cotton and Spinning Mills, Shipping Agents and Private Firms. Surveys undertaken in all cases requiring Chemical and Technical Knowledge.
Enquiries Solicited, and Printed List of Fees forwarded on Application.
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	300
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
BURGUNDIES	Chambertin	42 12	22 8	47 8	25 0
	Pomard	32 8	18 0	36 8	20 0
	Macon	30 8	17 0	34 0	19 0
	Beaune	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Chablis	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Rich Sparkling red	pints only 31 0		...	34 8
HOCKS	Johannesberg	59 8	32 0	66 8	36 0
	Leibfraumilch	53 0	28 0	59 0	31 8
	Nierstein	40 4	20 12	45 0	23 8
	Hochheim	35 0	18 0	39 0	20 0
	Steinwein	39 4	...	44 0	...
	Geisenheim	27 8	14 8	31 0	16 4
	Laubenheim	28 0	15 0	31 8	16 12
	Oppenheim	26 0	14 8	29 0	16 4
	Sparkling Hock	58 0	27 0	64 8	30 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES AND SAUTERNES	Fine Sparkling	46 0	25 0	51 8	28 0
	Superior Sparkling	48 0	27 0	53 8	30 0
	Finest Nonpareil	50 0	31 0	56 0	34 8
	Sauterne	25 10	14 8	28 8	16 4
	Barsac	28 0	15 12	31 8	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LIVER.

HEADACHE AND DEPRESSION,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH,
PAIN IN THE SIDE OR SHOULDERS,
SALLOW COMPLEXION,

And other Symptoms of Liver Complaint ARE ALL promptly removed by the Use of

KEMP'S TONIC LIVER GRANULES.

Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN WHISKY.

"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.
Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the Matter of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Liquidators of the above Company have declared a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. payable to the Creditors whose claims have been admitted and that the same shall be paid at its Registered Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, from 12 noon to 2-30 P.M., on and after 27th instant.—Dated this 14th day of March, 1894.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply, during the year 1894-95, of the undermentioned Articles, which must be of Indian Manufacture:—

FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

Jerseys, White-woollen, with Badges	No.	430
Cloth, Grey, great coat, No. 2, Water-proofed	Yds.	3,350
Serge, white, lining	"	46,600
Flannel, grey, 58"	"	13,500
Canvas staving	"	6,000
Cotton, drill, white, 27"	"	49,600
" grey 36" M. T.	"	7,700

FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

Cloth, drab, white-list	Yds.	3,800
" Dark-green "	"	15,100
" Dark-blue "	"	980
" Cavalry Grey "	"	620
" Grey mixture, Coarse, for Great Coats	"	10,500
Serge, dark-blue, ordinary	"	52,900
" dark-green "	"	8,700
Cotton, grey, 29" M. T.	"	10,500
Cotton, grey, 36" M. packing purposes	"	10,000

Tenders are required in Duplicate (on Printed Forms obtainable at the Office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipur) and must be accompanied by 2-yard Samples of the materials Tendered for.
Tenders will be opened on the 1st of May, 1891, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application.
A. C. TOKER, COL.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipur, the 12th March, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ..... Rs. 16,57,000.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
3 Months } at 5 per cent. per annum.
4 Months }
Further particulars on application.
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guarantees' rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.
C. HIRSCH.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.
Samples free by return of Post.

DIAMOND RINGS.

	Rs.
MASSIVE GOLD GIPSY RING, set with 3 magnificent diamonds of the purest water, (splendidly cut stones), in velvet case, 22 carat gold	200
GOLD RING (GIPSY), set with 3 diamonds of finest water, smaller Stones, same pattern as above, 20 carat Gold	60
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Rubies and 2 Diamonds (excellent Stones)	40
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones)	30
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones)	25
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty)	15
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 18 carat Gold, set with 1 Sapphire and 2 diamonds, very good Stones.	35

APPLY TO
Agent—JAMES TURNER & Co.
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1889.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.
"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genoya and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING Thought and Labour are bestowed upon a Speciality, and it is immediately after the greatest difficulties are overcome, and the determined perseverance and exertions of years are crowned with success, that there arise swarms of Imitations resembling the Original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. The imitators not having, perhaps the means, the experience, nor the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the resemblance of such, and style their deceptive productions the "Original" or the "Genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled "The Genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina" (? ?)

From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

The Sole Agents in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, respectfully beg to impress on the Public the necessity of noting the Name "SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART," when asking for a Piano of this Name. Any similar name *without* the SOEHNE is NOT A MANUFACTURE of the Well-known and Old-Established House of SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Stuttgart, whose Pianos have been Awarded First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, wherever they have been represented.

If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons: Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

For Prices and Terms of Hire-Purchase, please apply to—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
STUTTGART,
HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
[ESTABLISHED in the Year 1781.]
SHOWING AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF ADVANCE AND SUPERIORITY OF OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1894.

FOR TRUNKS & PORTMANTEAUX.
FOR TRAVELLING RUGS & WRAPS.
FOR GLADSTONE BAGS.
FOR ALL TRAVELLING REQUISITES.
TRY
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS

WILL FIND
EVERY WANT SUPPLIED
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
IN THE
PRESIDENCY
AT
LOWEST PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

TO BE LET.

A VERY AIRY and COMFORTABLE HOUSE on HORNBY ROAD, Nos. 35, 37, in PARTS or WHOLE, near Sir J. J. B. Institution. Very Suitable to European or Parsee families. Apply within, at
BALMUCUND & NUSSERWANJI,
JEWELLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 6TH APRIL.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

DIRECTOR .....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

A New Indian Opera in Two Acts,

"THE NAUTCH GIRL,"

BY EDWARD SOLOMON.

The following Dances will be introduced:—

INDIAN NAUTCH DANCE.

"KOUTA KOUTA."

THE TURKISH SKIRT DANCE,

THE SKELETON DANCE ECCENTRIQUE.

The French Clodoche Dance,

AND THE

PAS—DE—HUIT.

SATURDAY, MONDAY, 7TH & 9TH APRIL

LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

THE PUSSY CAT SONG!

The Policemen's Quintette,

"LAZILY DROWSILY."

The Great Plantation Song, "Oh Honey My Honey!"

Miss VERA PATEY and Mr. HALL in the Truly Funny Duet, Up-to-date Married Life.

The Schottische Rouge—The Modern Tarantella—The Valse Chantante Excentrique—The Combined Quartettes in their Fascinating Pas-de-Huit.

See HALL'S MODERN DUDE.

"I'm sure they wont know me now."

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Third and Back Seats.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

Doors Open at 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.

S. S. "KIRBY HALL,"

Arrived 5th April, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th April, 1894.

BARNET AND ELICHAGARY

COGNAC.

Rich Brandies from above Firm

TO HAND.

APPLY TO

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

19 BANK STREET, BOMBAY,

RETAIL AGENTS:—

Messrs. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0	Per 100.
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3	8	„

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4	0	per 100
„ 2	„ 3	12	„
Torpedo Specials No. 1	„ 3	4	per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,

and

"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"

the very Latest Brand out.

"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS,"

AND

"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles, Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; postage Annas 4.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Nisan Pada, Nagpada, Chhas Mohls, Gora Mohla, Panvel, Ghat Kopper, Pydhownee, Dontad Street or Khadac, Chinch Bunder, Chinchpoogly, Sewree, Worlee, Kambekar Street, Carnac Bunder, &c.

Unless previously sold by private sale, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned Days and Times, on the Premises, by order of Bai Ayshabai, Widow of Ebrahim Haji Jackaria, and Guardian of the property of her Minor Sons, Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosan Ebrahim, the undermentioned properties. The said Ayshabai has obtained the sanction of the High Court of Bombay for the sale of the said properties.

LOT No. 1.—On TUESDAY, 10th April, 1894, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Nishanpada and Tantanpura Street, otherwise called Khanack, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay Assessment under ward No. 2836 and street Nos. 55, 63, and 46, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the said Tantanpura Street, on or towards the West by the said Nishanpada Road, on or towards the north by the house of Karim Nanji and on or towards the south by sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 2.—On SAME DAY, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Nisan 2nd Pada, otherwise called Khadack, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with house and stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 3225 and street Nos. 35, 37, and is bounded on the east, west, and south by sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by the said Nishan 2nd Pada.

LOT No. 3.—On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the building and Stable standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Old Nagpada Street, otherwise called Khadack, without the Fort, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 9-11, and is bounded on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by the house of Jackaria Ahmed, on the north by the said Nagpada Street, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 4.—On FRIDAY, 13th April, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Fazundari land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing theren, situate on the west side of Kambeker Street, otherwise called Chhas Mohella, without the Fort of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the west, north and south by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by the said Kambeker Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2536 and street Nos. 162-164.

LOT No. 5.—On SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with messuages, tenements, or chawl, situate, lying, and being at Kambeker Street, otherwise called Chhas Moholla, and first Chinch Bunder Row, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 2592, Street Nos. 189 193-1-13, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by halalkore's passage, on or towards the west by the said Kambekar Street, on or towards the north by sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said first Chinch Bunder Row.

LOT No. 6.—On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Kambekar Street, near the Gora Mohola Musjid, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2617, and street Nos 276-280, and bounded on the east by the said Kambeker Street, on the west by the chawl belonging to the late Ebrahim Hajee Jackaria, and on the north by the Old Nagpada lane and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 7.—On SAME DAY, at 5-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the building or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Old Nagpada cross-street, near the Gora Mohla Musjid, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3187, and street Nos. 7179, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Ebrahim Haji Jackaria, on or towards the west by a halalcore passage, on or towards the north by the said Old Nagpada Lane, and on or towards the south by the house of one Emnabai.

LOT No. 8.—On SATURDAY, the 14th April, at 4 p.m

All that undivided three-fourths share in the Inami village Purgana Toorfamoovel, situate in the district of Panvel, in the Colaba Zilla, and which said lands, hereditaments, and premises more particularly described in the indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd March, 1888, and made between Kazi Ahmed Vulleed Kazi Mahomed Sheriff, and several others of the one part, and Haji Abdool Latiff Baladina of the other part, and registered on the 5th June, 1888, in the sub-registration office, Bombay, being No. 814 at pages 279 to 289 of Vol. 63 of book No. 1.

LOT No. 9.—On SAME DAY, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises

All that or these several pieces or parcels of land or ground, situate at Salsette, in the village of Kirole and Ghat Kopper, in the zilla of Thana, more particularly described in the schedule referred to in the deed of mortgage, dated 23rd March, 1888, and made between Premji Purshotum and his wife, Monghidas of the one part, and Haji Abdool Latiff Baladina, of the other part, and registered on the 5th June, 1888, in the sub-registration office, Bombay, being No. 854, at pages 312 to 3.0, Vol 62 of book No. I.

LOT No. 10.—On MONDAY, the 16th April, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the chawl standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Pydownee Road, otherwise called Memon Mohalla, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under wards No 2158 and street Nos. 88-91, and bounded as follows:—That is to say—on the east, west, and north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said road.

LOT No. 11.—On SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, sheds standing thereon, situate at Don Tad Street, otherwise called Khadack, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1823, and street Nos. 2118 222, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Don Tad street, on the west by sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Haji Haroon Adam, and on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Amed Hajee Abdoola Noorani.

LOT No. 12.—On TUESDAY the 17th April, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing there on, situate at first Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort in the registration sub district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No.——street No 188, 190, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the property of the late Ebrahim Haji Jackaria on the north by a passage, and on the south by the said first Chinch Bunder Road.

LOT No. 13.—On SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at first Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 1198, and street Nos. 184, 186, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Ebrahim Hajee Jackaria, on or towards the west and north by a passage, and on or towards south by the said Chinch Bundor Road.

LOT No 14.—On WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land of ground, with the messuages, tenements, and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly, Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 7658, street No. 3, ward No. 7651, street No. 416, ward Nos. 7659, 7660, street No. 416, ward Nos. 7659, 7660, street No. 414 and (1) Parel Road, and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 741 and 744, and new Nos. 12734 and 12737.

LOT No. 15.—On SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being at Sewree in the town and island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,754 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdool Karim, on or towards the south by the property of Ardeshir Dhunjibhoy Wadia, on or towards the east by the public road leading to Jackaria Bunder, on or towards the west by the property of Narayan Wasoodev, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 714, new No. 12737, and new Survey No. 22388, and all that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground with all the trees, gardens, shrubs, &c., situate, lying, and being at or near Sewree Road, in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,102 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by Jackaria Bunder Road and partly by the property of Haji Abdool Latif Baladina, on or towards the west by the property of Janseejee Nusserwanji Tata, on or towards the north by the property of Haji Abdool Latif Baladina, and on or towards the south by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanjee, together with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, chawls, stables, and buildings, respectively, standing on the two pieces of land, assessed by the Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1283, street No. 217, ward No. 1290, street No. 218, ward No. 12891 (1) and (2), streets Nos. 219 and 219A, ward No. 1291 (3), street No. 216C., ward No. 1292 (2), street No. 220A, ward No. 1292, (3), street No. 2206, ward No. 1292 (3), street No. 2216, ward No. 1293, street No. 221, ward No. 1294, street No. 222, and ward No. 1295, street No. 223, respectively.

LOT No. 16—On THURSDAY, the 19th April, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the bungalow and chawls and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Chinchpoogly Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 8184-8185, street Nos. 13-15-17 and 19, ward No. 8186, street Nos. 21-27, ward No. 81-87, street No. 39, and ward No. 7.

LOT No. 17.—On FRIDAY, the 20th April, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being at Worlee, in the town of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,450 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 12226, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by Cleveland Road, on or towards the west partly by the ground of Mr. E. M. Cleveland and partly by the property of Dr. Hormusjee Limjee Batliwala, on or towards the south partly by the land belonging to Mr. E. M. Cleveland,

LOT No. 18.—On SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Worlee, in the town of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,209 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A 3 35, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Bunder land belonging to Mr. E. M. Cleveland, on or towards the north by the Cleveland Road, on or towards the west by the property belonging to Mr. Jamshidjee Randetia, and on or towards the north by the private road belonging to Mr. E. M. Cleveland, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 253 (1) (2), street No. 1 (1) A, and ward No. 2536 (3) and street No. 1, B.

LOT No. 19.—On SATURDAY, the 21st April, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Mahomed Hoosen Kambekar Street, otherwise called Chhas Mohla, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2582, and street Nos. 133-37, which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the west by the same street, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage belonging to the house of the late Ebrahim Haji Jackaria.

LOT No. 20.—On MONDAY, the 23rd April, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, tenements and buildings now standing and being thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4419 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Ahmedabad Street, on or towards the south by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sidings pass, on or towards the east by Frere Road, and on or towards the west partly by vacant land in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and partly by the property belonging to Janee Donald or his assignee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Donald & Co., and are now in the occupation of the heirs of the late Ebrahim Haji Jackaria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, & Dinshah, Solicitors for the Vendor, or to the Undersigned,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Continued.*

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Commissariat Office Building, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture made to order, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a splendid ebonywood semi-grand pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in very good order, very handsome Satsuma and Kaga vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of Lieutenant J. A. EZECHIEL, Commissariat Department, and other gentlemen left for England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—

A S 6864—1 case gold thread.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the following indentors—

G E E E 5092—39-13—5 casks Brown stone ink bottles.
27-31—5 „ „
2057 M. P. & Co. 1-6—6 cases assorted Biscuits."

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 Palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 Strong bay arab, 14½, 8 years, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Chesnut arab pony.
1 strong dog-cart.
1 handsome strong landau.
3 strong grey Arabs, 14-2.
1 German boar hound, 9 months old.
1 water spaniel, about 12 months old.
1 handsome strong English-built park phaeton with a powerful bay Australian mare and harness.
1 powerful bay Australian mare.
1 lady's side saddle with bridle.
1 chestnut waler mare, 15-2 aged, absolutely quiet in saddle and harness and carries a lady and a trained charger.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at B. B. & C. I. Railway Quarters, DeLisle Road, Parel, near the Parel Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, table and hanging lamps, one nearly new cooking stove with copper boiler and utensils, wearing apparel, &c., the property of the late Mr. HENRY BRYAN.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of
Very Valuable Furniture
By JOHN ROBERTS and Others,
at 2, Morland Road, Byculla,
On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m.,
The property of Rev JOHN A. SELLER.

AUCTION SALE of Engines, Machinery, Stores, &c., at Falkland Road, opposite to the Bapty Mill.

Under instructions from Mrs. Bapty, the Executrix of the Estate of the late Mr. James Bapty, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place,—

2 complete horizontal compound condensing engines of 40 N. H. P. shifting, fly wheel, governor, condensers, air pump, crank shaft cylinders, bed plates, cast iron, pistons, valves, connecting rods, &c., &c.

The workmanship throughout of the 2 engines is of the very best make, the engines being built by first class English firms.

The above will be on view a week before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 6, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Row, Fort, above Messrs C. Jost and Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateglass, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of Dr. M. L. JELOWITZ, changing his residence.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Queen's Road, Chowpatty, next to the Islam Club, the valuable and handsome substantial made black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery, a first rate solid mahogany three-quarter size billiard table (convertible into a dining table) with ivory balls, cues, &c., by G. Wright & Co., London, a splendid solid mahogany iron-framed cottage piano by Soundy & Co., large marble clock, rich oil paintings, wind proof lamps, one inflammable tyred safety bicycle by Globe Cycle Co, ice machine, &c., the property of G. E. LEMAISTRE, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF FIVE SHARES IN THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of Messrs. Nansee Khairaz and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tod, Durant and Co.—

Five shares in the Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ld., numbered 446 to 450.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

SALE OF PEARL, DIAMOND, AND GOLD ORNAMENTS, AND SILVER POTS.

ON MONDAY, the 9th April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Thacker Haridas Luckmidas, and on account and at the risk of Bai Jumnabai, widow of Thacker Tricum Nuthoo, the following jewellery, viz.:—

4 pearl bangles, 2 pearl kakri, 2 pearl raifui, 1 pearl googri, 1 toolsipatia, 1 pearl torunmala, 2 pearl kuda, 550 loose pearls, 5 pearl rotlia, 11 diamonds, 1 gold mohunmala, 2 gold chunduchoori, 1 gold kadu, and one lot of silver pots weighing 2,293 tolas.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following:—

1 case gold flowered grenadines.

A quantity of drugs and patent medicines, consisting of white and yellow wax, glycerine, oil copaiba and lemon, sulphur and malt extract lozenges, Elliman's embrocation for men and horses, Himrod's cure, Eucalyptus oil, pastilles and soap, violet powder, toilet cream, &c.

By order of Mr. Carl Wuchsch and on account and at the risk of Haji Ali Sulliman and Co., ex s. s. Carthage—

814 H A S and Co. 2—1 case containing 597½ yards fancy flannels.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light dog-cart as good as new.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
The property of a deceased Hindoo gentleman—
1 strong office shigram.
1 „ brougham.
1 victoria on C. Springs.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following goods:—

M M & Co.—74-80—5 cases Asbestos goods, ex s.s. Ehrenfe's.
F and H—1-2—1 Brass Rod, ex s. s. Branksome Hall.
V 673 B—1-15—3 Packages Weighing Machines, ex s. s. Almora.
V 767 B—1-78—12 Packages Weighing Machines, ex s. s. Almora.
V 831 B—51 Bags French Chalk, ex s. s. City of Dundee.
V 728 B—1—1 Case Reversible Rings, ex s. s. Thorndale.
V 786 B—1—1 Case Balances, ex s. s. Almora.
V 454 B—1 Case Grey India-rubber Sheets, ex s. s. Baria.
V 547 B—1 Case Lamp wicks, ex s. s. G'antivy.
V 548 B—1—2 Cases Wire Gauges and Gal'd Wire, ex s. s. Glantivy.
V 545 B—1—1 Case Lamps, ex s. s. G'antivy.
V 624 B—1-20—17-Holed Grindstones, ex s. s. C'io.
V 616 B—1-7—7 Sacks Hammer and Shovel Shafts, ex s. s. Nubia.
V 911 B—1—1 case saws, ex s. s Glantivy.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FERGUSON ROAD AT PAREL, NEAR THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY STATION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and the consent of the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of the mortgagor, Allarakhu Munjee, an I nsolvent, and on account and at the risk of he said mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgagee, dated the 26th day of April, 1888, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and thirty-one and three-fifths square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No 11833, A-11833, Survey No. 1-2-4 2824, situate without the Fort of Bombay, near the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway station, at Parel, in the registration sub-disict of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the ground of De Mel o, on the west partly by the ground of Mr. D. Abreo, and partly by the Tulsi main line, on the north by the premises of Lokmuidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, and on the south by the Ferguson Road, together with all and singular the messuages, outhouses and buildings erected thereon, and all the rights, easement, advantages, and appurtenances, whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises belonging or in any wise appurtaining or usually held or occupied therewith or reputed to belong or appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagees solicitors' Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Military Square Lane, Meadows Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of E. S. GUBBAY, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before sale.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the tent, opposite to the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateware crockery and glassware, wind-proof lamps, pictures table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of E. H. McDOWELL, Esqr.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale,

SALE OF 2 CASES IMITATION GOLD LACE.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mungisson Pirbhudial, of Delhi—

4265—1 Case Imitation Gold Lace.
(756)
4564—1 „ „

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.

FOLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5-15 p.m.

AN ADDRESS.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade will deliver an address in English, this evening, at 6 p.m., at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, in connection with the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Samaj. It is open to the public.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Huzerbai, a Mahomedan girl, aged three years, was at 3 p.m., on Wednesday last, walking along the Dongree Street, when she was accidentally knocked down by a shigram, driven by Bana Hari, and sustained injury to her left foot. The girl was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and treated.

CONSEQUENCE OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Shaik Oosman, aged twenty-seven years, while under the influence of liquor, tried to get into a passing victoria, at the Duncan Road, with the result that he fell down, and one of the wheels passed over his right leg, fracturing the shin-bone. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

HYDERABAD PILGRIMS FOR MECCA.—Nawab Ekbal Yar Jung Bahadur, who has been appointed Protector of Pilgrims by his Highness the Nizam, has arrived in Bombay, and is staying at the Mahomedan Mussafferabad Hall, Grant Road. A batch of Hyderabad pilgrims for Mecca, numbering five hundred, will be shipped on board the s. s. Akbar, on Monday next.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-30 :—

Coronation...March from Op. "Le Prophete"....Meyerbeer.
Polka .....Dorothy .....P. Bucalossi.
Overture ...French Comedy .....Keler Bela
Valse .....The Mikado .....Bucalossi.
Selection ...Trial by Jury .....Sullivan.
Valse .....Toreador .....J. P. Royle.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening at 5-45 :—

Grand March ...Victoria Regina.....Goodban.
Overture .....Le Duc D'Olonne .....Auber.
Selection .....The Sultan of Mocha.....Cellier.
Intermezzo .....Songs D'Amour Apres le bal..Czibulka.
Euphonium Solo from Ernani .....Verdi.
Valse .....Con Amore .....Bucalossi.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—Shaik Alli Shaik Peerkhan, a Mahomedan lad, aged eleven years, residing with his father, at Love Lane, was, at about 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, sent by his father to fetch a bottle of cocoanut oil. About half-an-hour afterwards the boy returned with a bottle of oil in his hand, and while he was entering the house, he stumbled against the threshold, with the result that he fell down, broke the bottle, and received a severe cut on the abdomen and other parts of his body. The lad was conveyed by his father to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

ROBBED DURING THE JOURNEY.—Chatumul Motilal, residing at Kalbadevi Road, has reported to the police that he arrived in Bombay from Jodhpur by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on Wednesday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway station. After having alighted from the train, the complainant discovered that his steel trunk had been opened by some one during the journey and gold neck ornaments, set with diamonds and rubies, four finger rings, set with precious stones and other property of his collective value of Rs. 1,119, had been stolen therefrom. The complainant also reported the robbery to the railway authorities.

THE COLABA TRAGEDY.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin charged Private William Henry Lancet Wilson, with the murder of Lance-Corporal Bamford, on the 2nd instant. Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. Captain R. E. Stable appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Regiment. The accused was undefended. Several witnesses were examined, and they repeated the evidence given before the Coroner, and already reported in our columns. The accused reserved his cross-examination, and the case was adjourned until to-day for further hearing.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY GENTLEMAN.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Raghunath Vasudeo Dabholker, breathed his last, at Dabholker House, Lowar Chall. The deceased belonged to a family highly respected in Bombay, his brother the late Hon'ble Mr. Narayen Vasudeo Dabholker, being a prominent public man. Upon that gentleman's decease in 1874, Mr. Raghunath retired from public life, and only recently his other two brothers died at Vingorla. Mr. Raghunath who was sixty-eight years of age, was a foremost member of the Saraswat community, and was of an amiable and unostentatious disposition. He was one of those generous men who doing good by stealth blush to find it fame. He was a keen man of business, and his industry and skill made him the architect of his own fortune.

THEFT AT BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, John Roberts, a reputed thief, was placed by Superintendent Grennan before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing a bicycle, valued at Rs. 295, belonging to Mr. J. A. Summers, residing in the compound of the Byculla Railway Station. The bicycle was found missing from the verandah of the premises occupied by the complainant some time during Saturday night. The police, on a certain information received, arrested the accused, and on making inquiries, the bicycle was found with a Borah, named Abdool Hoosein Jafferji, at Erskine Road, to whom accused had sold it. Subsequently, on the house of the accused being searched some other property, such as spoons, forks, &c., were found. The Magistrate adjourned the case, to enable the police to make inqueries regarding the property found in the accused's house.

THE LATE MR. DYABHOY JADURAM.—Mr. Dyabhoy Jaduram, a solicitor of the High Court, whose death we announced yesterday, was a native of Surat, and was educated at the High School in that city. He came to Bombay and entered terms as an articled clerk to the late Mr. Thakurdas, of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, and passed the solicitors' examination in April, 1881. He soon after joined in business Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee, a solicitor, and the business of the firm was carried on under the name of Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy until Mr. Tyebjee's death. In June 1892, Mr. Dyabhoy took as his partner Mr. Jamsetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and the business of the firm was carried on under the name of Messrs. Tyebjee, Dyabhoy, and Jamsetjee. The latter having been drowned on the rocks off Colaba, in January, 1893, Mr. Dyabhoy carried on the business of the firm, under the former name of Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy. He was therefore the sole surviving partner of the firm at the time of his death in his forty-third year. He leaves behind him a widow, three sons, and four daughters. His eldest son, Mr. Chandulal, who was an articled clerk to his deceased father, has finished his terms, and has applied to be allowed to appear at the next examination for the office of solicitor, which commences on the 11th inst.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, while H. H the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh was proceeding from his palace for an airing, the horses of the fourth carriage in the train got frightened and bolted from near the wood-store of Ahmed Yusuf Dangra. The reins broke, and the four occupants of the carriage—Nur Khan, Bikhun Khan, Bagubbai, and Bahadur Khan—in attempting to jump out received injuries. The carriage was smashed, horses running away with the two front wheels. His Highness's carriage and the other carriages in the train were drawn up near the Sukhnath Police Station, and the frightened horses who threatened to run into them were stopped in time by the bodyguard. One of the horses was injured.—*Kathiawar Times.*

A BOMBAY BROKER ARRESTED IN MADRAS.—Balajee Ramchandra Sinday, a broker of Bombay, for whose arrest a warrant was issued by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras during the Easter Holidays, at the instance of Ramchandra Subba Row, of Madras, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, appeared before Mr. C. G. Kupuswmy Iyer, in obedience to his recognisance entered into before the City Magistrate of Poona. Mr. S. Guruswmi Chetty, vakil, who appeared for the complainant, asked for an adjournment in order that the postal authorities might be subpœnaed, who would speak to the state of the necklace when it was taken over by the complainant at the Post Office. His Worship adjourned the case to the 5th instant. The accused, being unable to furnish bail for his appearance on that day, was remanded to gaol.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lasoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE PROPOSED PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR INDIA.

OPPOSITION MEETING.

IN the Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, on Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held, under the presidency of the Honorable Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, for the purpose of hearing a lecture by Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, M.D., on "Pasteurism in relation to Hydrophobia, and the proposed Pasteur Institute in India." A large number of Native gentlemen and local medical practitioners were present, but students predominated. Among those present were: The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. Abdullah Meherali Dharumsey, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. D. Gostling, J. E. Davar, A. F. Unwalla, Rustam K. R. Kama, Furdunji Manockji Kanga, Jehangir K. R. Kama, Dr. J. C. Lisboa, R. N. Ranina, E. C. Tukina, H. F. Apnoo, D. R. Tata, M. G. Deshmukh, Dinshah B. Master, B. M. Kollah, Jamnadas Premchand, the Hon. Mr. H. C. Setalvad, Messrs. L. N. Banaji, Eknath Ragunath Khote, Jamietram Nanabhai Haridas, Dinshah Edulji Watcha, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, D. N. Patel and Sundernath Dinanath Khote.

The Chairman said that he took it that most of those present had read the proceedings of the meeting held the other day in the Town Hall, under the distinguished auspices of his Excellency the Governor for the purpose of forming a committee in this city to collect funds in aid of a Pasteur Institute for India, and to hear Mr. Hankin's address on the advantages of such an institute. At that meeting his Excellency explained that the movement was voluntary; anyone might join it or not as he pleased. As to the connection of Government with the movement, Lord Harris said that Government favoured the proposal to establish a Pasteur Institute for India if, with the help of charitably-disposed persons, sufficient funds could be collected for its establishment and maintenance, and that if a regular income was guaranteed, Government would be prepared to place the services of a qualified officer in charge of it. Mr. Javerilal said he was not a medical man himself, and could offer no opinion as to the merits of a Pasteur Institute, but this much he would say, that it had been felt by many among them, who knew more about Pasteurism than he did, that it was very much to be wished that the case in favour of the desirability of a Pasteur Institute for India was put before the public as fully, impartially, and satisfactorily from different points as it should be. Now it so happened that they had among them a gentleman who had visited the Pasteur Institute in Paris and seen something of its actual working—he meant, their friend, Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji. Dr. Bahadhurji had kindly undertaken to address them on Pasteurism, on the experiments on dumb living creatures in the walls of the institute to obtain virus from them for the cure of men afflicted with hydrophobia, and as to how far the institute had attained the measure of success which its advocates claimed for it. It was scarcely necessary for him to say how well Dr. Bahadhurji was known to them as a scientific man of eminence in this city and as a bacteriologist, and how thoroughly qualified he was to speak on this subject with some authority. (Loud applause.)

Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee, in the course of his lecture, offered a word or two of explanation of the reasons which induced him to speak that evening. They all knew of the famous meeting which by a sudden transformation was converted from a meeting of the friends and supporters of the Pasteur Institute project into a public meeting, when it appeared though too late that even the opponents of the scheme might have attended and expressed their views. He believed he was right in supposing that the newspaper and other announcements of the meeting were understood by most, if not all, of them exactly as he understood them, viz., that it was a meeting where only those who were prepared to support the proposed institute were expected to be present, and where, certainly, no expression of dissent would have been allowed to mar the cut and dried programme, which was to be put to the meeting and carried *nem. con.* The resolutions were considered too late to give an expression to their views, and as the other side had been denied an opportunity of expressing their views, and as not even the most enthusiastic advocates and admirers would venture to assert (he meant of course, if they were possessed of the usual modicum of common sense, and it must be assumed that they were) that there was nothing to be said on the other side of the question, or that there was absolute unanimity and certainty on the subject. He thought it right to attempt a brief exposition of the principles and methods of the hydrophobic treatment of the great scientist and of the results of their working as far ascertained, and to set them thinking on the subject leaving them to draw their own conclusions. He had long held certain views on the subject of Pasteur's cure for hydrophobia and of germ-remedies by whatever process prepared and administered for the cure of diseases thought to be caused by germs already revealed by the microscope or determined by the eyes of imagination. And at a time when hydrophobia and the microbes was threatening to settle on peoples brains and a Pasteur Institute became the subject of an idea he had entered his humble protest against it. They were now told that the Bombay and Poona atmosphere was too hot and dry for the idea to live at all. Be that as it might. Only let them hope that when thought and reasoning take the place of enthusiasm and sentiment, a patient consideration of all the circumstances and condition relating to both the subject of the idea and the soil on which it is sought to be promoted would show if nothing else at least the inutility and impracticability of the scheme of a Pasteur Institute in India. The merits of Pasteur's cure for hydrophobia were not to be decided by a glowing biography of the great genius, or an account of his cures and investigations other than those in hydrophobia, or by the glamour of statistics, of figures or names. Let them pay their homage to greatness and genius, but let them not deny thought to use their reason when engaged in an examination of the products of even the highest mind. Hydrophobia was a rare and strangely singular malady with an average annual mortality of under one per million of inhabitants; so that all India might not provide more than some 200 cases per year, neither was it every bite that would cause rabies in man or dog. More than two-thirds of the dogs escape, and a small mastiff is reported to have resisted all mad bites. The severity or the priority of the bite again was no measure of the certainty of infection. A Colonel who tried to rescue a severely-bitten child got a bite through his trousers by no means very severe and died, whilst the child escaped. Again the development of the disease might not take place for days, weeks, months, or even years after a bite, and in addition to all these striking peculiarities hydrophobia was a malady, which was pre-eminently subject to very subtle and powerful mental influences. Both the hydrophobic state and the disease might not only be simulated, but actually developed under the most certain influences of subjective imagining. One very important fact was that rabies in the dog was very often mistaken for ordinary distemper. No *post mortem* examination of a dog suspected to be rabid could give any trustworthy evidence of the disease, in by far the greater number of cases the only trustworthy evidence of a dog being really rabid was destroyed by killing the animal so soon as he was caught after his bite. It was right and logical to build up any statistics that could be trustworthy in a matter so full of uncertainty, doubt, and deception. But the history of the "cure" was marked by a more or less inclination to forget these very essential points that he had urged them to remember. There might not be perhaps much in Pasteur forgetting that only a year previous to his conception of the new cure he had declared that treatment by any other means—cauterization for instance—was useless, but when he declared that he could make some dogs refractory to rabies by *previous* work—mark the word previous—inoculation of rabies poison, and that he could also prevent the development of rabies in man by inoculating him with the same poison *after*—and mark the word *after*—a bite from a rabid animal, it was rather forgetting too much that nature herself makes more than two-third of the dogs refractory to rabies, and that prevention of one disease by giving a mild attack of another disease in a previously healthy and non-infected system was no doubt the principle of vaccination but the prevention or rather the cure of a disease by attempts at neutralization of the effects of a poison by a small dose of the same or kindred poison is the practice of the doctrine *similia similibus curantur* to cure a disease by giving a little more of it of some similar disease. Disease too which depend upon a poison introduced from without was opposed to all the recognised principles of science no less than to common-sense. And yet that was exactly what the hydrophobia cure meant. Nay it means more, the virus of the "curing" disease, *viz.*, the paralytic disease which is artificially induced in a rabbit—if introduced in sufficient strength set up no, such mild attack with any constitutional symptoms like the vaccine of the cowpox but a veritable fatal paralytic rabies of the rabbit. After some further remarks as to Mr. Pasteur's methods Dr. Bahadhurjee said the great Bilbroth, whom the scientific world only recently lost, in a critical review of Von Fricoh's work could not accept Pasteur's reasoning or conclusions. The strength of the poison injected for a fortnight shows variation during that period which could only be understood by inspired individuals. The variations have undergone many an adjustment according to the moving inspirations of the hour. Not only this. There was the mild and the intenser method and every kind of variety between the two. The first method of injections turned out to be distilled water injections, and the intense method rapidly gave fatal rabbit disease, so that as they would see directly the cure is either a portion of harmless decoction-like sarsaparilla or a fatal poisoning. And why so much fluctuation might be asked? The answer in the words of Dr. Richardson was: The emperial method of Pasteur is wanting in scientific control—no check experiments as standard of measure of guide, but all merest guess work, and Pasteur himself had had to admit that he must travel a long road before he arrives at a scientific and practical definiteness. Let them think for a while of the actual results of the antirabic inoculations; and in this process a great deal of dispassionate and sober judgment was essential. People had their injections and leave labelled 'cured,' except of course those who died during treatment. No less than over 258 deaths had occurred after the antirabic injections, and there were deaths traced with great cares and not a little difficulty the "cured" patients being scattered over different and distant places table of deaths acknowledged both by Pasteur and the British Commission. These deaths had occurred with the same natural caprice peculiar to hydrophobia weeks, months and years, and even seven years after the bite and the curative injections. So that the injections had failed not in two but hundreds of cases, and they were still failing as the newspapers could testify. Such figures as that put by the French Physiological Claudi Berward could furnish nosscientific truth, and consequently could yield no scientific use. Chemists did not appeal to averages when they proved facts. The reactionary phenomena on which they came to indeterminate conditions was always like this; if they were not, then they at once address themselves to discover the reason. And yet it was percentages that *still* were made to do duty for proofs and facts. Many there were in which there was no evidence as to the real condition of the dog. The animal being killed soon after the bite: many there are in which the dog was healthy, and others in which a *post mortem* examination of the dog was made to give evidence of rabies. Completely working on the fact that a *post mortem* examination can decide the signs of rabies: again in not a few instances, the inoculation test of injecting a juice of the death or killed animal at a rabbit is applied, with a convenient forgetfulness of this best having been decided by repenient to be a false one, and last, but not least, there was a vast majority of people who give a history of a bite or even a bark, but on whom, so Pasteur himself acknowledged before the British Commission, he felt obliged to practice his inoculation to quiet their fears? People were discharged "cured," "cured of what." This of fear, that the other of the possible effects of a dog bark, or of a lick from a pet, or a bite from a healthy dog or a dog with ordinary distemper, or a dog really mad, to which all for the purposes of statistics, the generic term hydrophobia must be applied, Were they going to pin their faith to such statistics? Had the actual death-rate from hydrophobia in given areas in which Pasteur's inoculations had been applied shown the same vanishing tendency which the percentage worked out in a laboratory had done and if not will the percentage worke give a said table of the actualities of which certainly they could not be ignorant? And what was the answer? The Pasteurians would suppress the actual death-rate table of even France from their percentage statistics and for a very actual and human reason, viz., that the actual death-rate had not only not been reduced or ever remained stationary, but it had actually increased. During the five years preceding Pasteur's treatment the average annual mortality of France from hydrophobia was, and these figures were the official figures published annually by the chief Council of Health. Taking Pasteur's own figures of deaths in France of people who died after his treatment and with, out his treatment—the average of five years came to 22 as the deaths after his treatment and 17 without his treatment, giving a total of 39, i.e. 16 more people died of hydrophobia in France every year since the introduction of Pasteurism. And the Registrar General's figures for England and Wales showed that whereas 153 deaths occurred from hydrophobia during the five years preceding Pasteur's inoculation no less than 159 occurred in the same period after Pasteur's treatment. He asked if any of them were bitten by a mad dog, which God forbid, whether they would go to a Pasteur Institute. A pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Xavier would be certainly safer than a pilgrimage to an antirabic institute. See what matter of fact Germany has done to reduce its death-rate from hydrophobia to obsolute zero? The answer was best given in the recommendation of the British Commissioners. (1) Keeping of useless dogs should be discouraged by taxation. (2) Importation of rabid dogs ought to be prohibited. (3). Muzzling ought to be compulsory in districts where rabies is prevalent. And surely this was common sense and better than antirabic inoculation. It had been the practice to laud the utras cure in connection with preventive and curative inoculation. But when will that which is not true of this inoculation cease to be said by enthusiasts? The plain fact was that this inoculation had been discredited by British and foreign Commissions, and prohibited by law by more than one European country, and that they could readily understand from the pithy but direct summing up of the British Medical Journal that "more animals seem to die from the vaccination than from natural disease." Bacteriology is also appealed to—a science largely made up of manual operations, pictures and paintings, and not a little imaging. As was said only the other day, bacteriological therapeutics had failed because of its purely alchemical tendencies. Alchemy had failed to favour chemistry, and it would not favour bacteriology. It had been said that the Pasteur Institute would do untold good to humanity by its bacteriological researches and raise India to the level of other civilized countries in the progress of science generally and medical science in particular. If to be pratical was to be simply speculative and sentimental, and ever forgetful of all past history and experience, then practical common sense must have quite a novel meaning. What had been the history of bacteriology then up to now? Why, the very mildest criticism that might be passed on it was that hitherto no actual gain had resulted, but a lot of good was expected, and as yet the work is in its experimental stage. Again are investigations which are in their experimental condition possible to be carried out in a country which cannot boast of a scientific atmosphere? Is it not preposterous to expect India to foster the most newly-developed branch of medical science when its medical schools have yet a long road to traverse before they come up to the first-rate schools of the West. Common sense will admit that a ground work in scientific training is absolutely necessary before entering upon high scientific work, and that a Pasteur Institute expects this from the candidates deserving to work therein. Are our medical schools in a position to supply the material for a Pasteur Institute? Medical schools and hospitals of the West have been the springs from which advances in science have flown and it is these springs and no Pasteur Institutes that have enriched science and raised it to its present high position. To try to push up India in the progress of civilization in reference to medical scienc is to sham medical progress and possess the semblance of it and not the reality. more than a century of unlimited scope and material will not produce any discoveries in fever, &c., surely a Pasteur Institute is not going to do it, especially so long as the conditions which have prevented the growth of medical science, and the profession in India are allowed to exist. Surely, the mean temperatures of Indian towns and districts are as well known as the temperatures and conditions suitable to bacteriological work, and a knowledge of these would have prevented the wasting of thousands, if not of lakhs, in the discovery that Bombay and Poona are unsuited to bacteriological work. In conclusion, the lecturer said: After all, it is the question of preventible deaths that we have to deal with and ask yourself if you could not better solve the problem by first directing your attention to the proper and healthy reforming of your existing centres of scientific work and teaching, and thereby promoting the efficiency and scientific achievements of your country's profession than by trying to foster the tender growth of a Pasteur Institute on a soil which has yet to be made scientific and suitable for the development of the new plant, and, after all, if Government would provide their Imperial bacteriologist with a suitable laboratory for bacteriological research, why not wait and see what that yields before erecting another similar laboratory on a large scale. Let us first work for the beginning of science and scientific work. Let us first put ourselves in a line with the civilized countries in the matter of medical education and the facilities for medical and scientific work. Let us first learn to act upon the principle of opening careers to talents, before dreaming a vision of the possibilities of a Pasteur Institute. Be firm and act upon your own convictions and allow yourself not to be drawn into the torrent of any fashionable opinion that may be going. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. J. C. Lisboa then moved that the meeting was of opinion that it had not been shown that a Pasteur Institute for India was either desirable or practicable, and that it was in expedient to embark upon such a doubtful experiment, especially in view of the more urgent claims on science and humanity in other direction. This was a fair and sensible resolution, and all they were asked to do was to pause, reflect, and judge for themselves, taking nothing on trust.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the proposition, said that it was the logical outcome of the very able, lucid, and remarkable address, which they had heard that evening from his esteemed friend, Dr. Bahadurji. To add anything to what he had said would be like gilding gold. He would only add a few observations in a practical way without entrenching upon the subject, which had been so ably dealt with by Dr. Bahadhurjee. The address must have convinced you that the statistics advanced in favour of Pasteurism would not stand the test of scrutiny even for a moment. Was it advisable that India should launch upon such a doubtful experiment as establishing a Pasteur Institute, having regard to the fact that England, Germany, Austria, and other civilised countries in Europe were still in the back ground in that respect. They were holding themselves in the back ground, because the eminent scientific men of those countries were not satisfied that the institution would be of any real value. The letters of "B," which appeared in the local papers, had thrown considerable light on the subject. It was said that the writer of the letters was not a medical gentleman of eminence, but, as he (the speaker) knew the gentleman, he could tell them that it would be difficult to find another man of his eminence in India. Dr. Bhalchandra had a high respect for eminent men of science like M. Pasteur. He would not, therefore, say that Pasteur's discovery for the cure of hydrophobia was a fraud, but he would simply say that it was not a certain success. The statistics did not convince them that the discovery was a success. Many eminent physiologists, physicians in England, Germany, and Austria had made experiments and found Pasteur's remedy an ineffectual one. If a Pasteur Institute had to be established the example should be set by England, and then they might think whether it would be acceptable in India. Professors Peter and Colin of Paris; Dr. Clarke of London; Professors Bilroth and Von Feisch of Vienna; Professor Michelucci of Florence, Professor Renzi and Amorose of Naples; and Professor Aheen of Lisbon, have condemned the intensive method as the most dangerous and murderous practice introduced until now into human medicine. Several members of the English Commission appointed to report upon the efficacy of the discovery were in favour of Pasteurism at first, but after careful enquiry they made a report which was a very milk-and-water affair. If their confidence in Pasteurism was true they ought to have recommended the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in England. Instead of that they propose such measures as 1, taxation of useless dogs; 2, prohibition of the importation of rabid dogs; and, 3, compulsory muzzling. Austria it is said adopted these measures, and almost got rid of the mortality from hydrophobia, Dr. Buesson's treatment of vapour bath is very efficacious, and it has the further advantage that it answers even after hydrophobia has set in, whereas M. Pasteur declines to treat patients when symptoms of hydrophobia are distinctly developed in them. It is further to be noted that there are other diseases which are more distinctive and yet more preventible, such as poisoning, snake-bites, and so forth. If any charity is to flow in the cause of humanity, it should be more usefully spent in this direction than in founding a Pasteur Institute.

Dr. Deshmukh supported the resolution, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ILLEGAL LEVY OF HOUSE-TAX.

IMPERATRIX VS. LAKSHMAN TIMAJI YADWADKAR

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. Pralad Krishna, second-class magistrate of Tasgaon, who, in August last, convicted the accused of non-payment of the house-tax for 1892-93 under section 84 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873, and ordered him to pay Rs. 10 for house-tax and a fine of Re. 2-8, and also Re. one as processes fee. The defendant appealed to Mr. T. D. Fry, first-class Magistrate, Sattara, who, however, dismissed the appeal. Mr. M. B. Coubal appeared for the defendant; and Mr. M. C. Apte for the municipality.

Mr. Fry, in his finding on the appeal, said the appellant raised two pleas. One of these was that the municipality, not having framed rules under, section 32 of the amended Act, the levy of the house-tax was illegal. In Mr. Fry's opinion, however, the rules which the municipality had admittedly failed to frame were rules relating merely to the time and mode of levying the tax. Under the provisions of section 21 of the original Act, the municipality had framed a rule laying down the amount of house-tax leviable, and the rates had received the sanction of Government in Government resolution No. 3250 of 15th August 1890. It seemed that all the usual procedure was followed. As Mr. Fry understood it, the effect of the Government sanction was that persons holding houses of the classes described in the rule became liable to pay the amounts sanctioned. The question as to the time when such amounts become recoverable was a separate matter, and it was admitted that the municipality made no rule on that particular subject. One of their rules was that the "time" and "mode" should be as specified in appendix B., but no such appendix was ever framed. From rulings of the High Court, however, it seemed clear to Mr. Fry that, in the absence of any rule to the contrary, the tax could be recovered at the end of the official year. He took it then that, at the end of the official year, the sum of Rs. 10 could be recovered from the appellant. Under section 84 of the original Act, this amount and a penalty, not exceeding one-fourth, would be recovered by a magistrate; and this was what was done in the case. Mr. Fry could not, for these reasons, accept the appellant's first plea as a reason for reversing the decision. The appellant's second contention was that the conviction was illegal, because the convicting magistrate presided at the municipal meeting at which was passed the prosecution order. In this connection, however, Mr. Fry noted that the Tasgaon municipality at first refused to take proceedings to recover arrears, and Government had to issue special orders on the subject in Government resolution No. 2228 of the 24th June 1893, which made it practically obligatory on the municipality to prosecute. The meeting at which the magistrate, in his capacity as Municipal Commissioner, presided, was in reality merely a meeting to record formal sanction to prosecutions which Government had already ordered. Mr. Fry did not think he could hold that the magistrate was in any way biassed, and he could not accept the appellant's second plea. No other points being raised Mr. Fry confirmed the order of the lower court and dismissed the appeal.

It was urged on behalf of the applicant that the house-holders generally contended that the original imposition of the tax in 1882, and its enhancements in 1889, were both illegal, as no rules regulating the nature and action of the municipal executive administration, and approved by the Governor in Council under section 14 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873, were in existence, nor were any framed under section 32, clause *h*, of the amending Act 2 of 1884, and sanctioned by anyone under clause *k*. It was further contended that, inasmuch as there were no rules whatsoever regulating the time for payment and mode of collection, &c., there could not be said to be in existence any approval by the Governor in Council under section 21 of the District Municipal Act. Further it was contended that section 84 applied only to 'arrears' of taxes, and there being no time fixed for the payment by any rule, it was difficult to say when any amount fell to become an arrear. At a general meeting of the municipality, held on the 3rd June 1893, it was resolved by a majority of six to three that the imposition of the tax and its recovery were illegal, and that, therefore, no steps should be taken against defaulters. At a subsequent meeting held on the 8th June 1893, under the presidency of Mr. Pralad Krishna, the second-class Magistrate, who was the vice-president of the municipality, he succeeded in getting the proposition carried that complaint should be lodged against defaulting house-holders, and that the house-tax be recovered. It was submitted for the applicant that the trying magistrate had no jurisdiction; and that the lower courts erred in law in holding that the imposition and levy of the tax were legal.

Their lordships passed the following order on the application:—It is admitted that the municipality has not framed rules for the sanction of Government, as required by the Acts; and that nothing was submitted to the Government except some general proposals sent up by Mr. Moore, the Collector of Sattara. The court, following the case, Criminal Review 243 of 1891, quashes the order and directs the return of the penalties and taxes levied.

IMPERATRIX VS. GANPATRAO YESHWANT JOG.

This was a similar application from a decision of the same magistrate; and their lordships passed a similar order as in the above case.

No one will be disposed to quarrel with the Imperial superstition which has enabled Sir Mortimer Durand to pay a flying farewell visit to this country, observes a contemporary. Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand propose remaining in India, we believe, about a fortnight. By early in May, when our ex-Foreign Secretary returns to London, the Queen will have returned from Florence, and Her Majesty's Minister to Teheran, having "kissed hands," may then proceed to his post with a sense that he has done all that his country so far requires of him. It is understood that the procedure adopted in the case of Sir Auckland Colvin, when his services were lent to Egypt, will be followed in the present instance, Sir Mortimer being transferred to the Home Government for five years, at the end of which time he must decide whether to retire from the Indian Service and throw in his lot with the Diplomatic Department in England for good and all, or return to his ancient haunts.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his speech on military expenditure, General Brackenbury observes: "I showed that between 1885-86 and 1893-94, there had been a rise of Rs. 62,00,000 on military budget's estimates; but that of this Rs. 62,00,000 Rs. 57,00,000 were due to the fall in exchange, and that "the actual increase in all these years apart from what was due to the fall in exchange was only Rs. 4,50,000." The quotations are mine? Unless, Sir, the figures are misprint, I do not know how the honourable military member can reconcile them with those of the annual financial statements. For, if the latter are to be at all relied on, they disclose a different tale altogether of the increase from the one which the gallant General unfolded to his colleagues at the Supreme Legislative Council on the 27th ultimo. General Brackenbury asserts that the real increase in military expenditure is only 4½ lakhs, while the increase on account of "exchange and exchange alone" to use the words of the Jeremiah of the Financial Department, amount to 57¼ lakhs. Relying on the annual financial statements as published by the Government of India and presented to Parliament I came to a totally different sets of figures for the growth of expenditure and exchange, respectively, as the statements are public property and open to reference by any individual, those interested in the controversy may verify for themselves which sets of figures are correct. Here are the figures I have culled from the annual budgets. The expenditure on "Army Services" are usually divided into three parts as under:—

(1) Expenditure incurred in India
(2) do. in England, and
(3) do. on Account of Exchange.

The following table shows the figures of the entire expenditure under the heads referred to above:—

NET ARMY CHARGES—IN CRORES OF RUPEES.

Year.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
1885-86...	14·36	3·62	1·14	19·12
1886-87.....	13·71	3·51	1·32	18·53
1887-88.....	14·10	3·69	1·55	19·24
1888-89.....	13·81	3·71	1·72	19·24
1889-90.....	14·06	3·90	1·75	19·71
1890-91.....	14·08	4·39	1·43	19·90
1891-92.....	15·62	4·50	1·96	21·48
1892-93.....	14·80	4·84	2·91	22·55
*1893-94.....	15·28	4·45	2·86	22·59
Total....	114·36	32·98	15·50	163·34
Average per year	14·36	4·12	1·94	20·42

* Revised Estimates.

The annual average expenditure during the last eight years under each head, compared with that in 1885-86, gives the following receipts:—

In Crores of Rs.

1886 to 1893 ...	14·36	4·12	1·94	20·42
1885-86	14·36	3·62	1·14	19·12
Increase	.....	0·50	0·80	1·30

General Brackenbury states that the increase in military expenditure, *without exchange* as 4½ lakhs! whereas according to the figures of the annual financial statements, they come to 50 lakhs! That is to say eleven times as much! Not a insignificant figure to be sure, unless a yearly sum of half-a-crore of the tax-payers' monies are a fleabite for the Indian military octopus. The expenditure on exchange only comes to 80 lakhs which is fully 22½ lakhs above the figures quoted by the honourable member. The total increase, equals 1·30 crores against his 62½ lakhs! Surely, there is a grave error somewhere. Either the figures given in the Annual Statements under the authority of the Government of India and Parliament are incorrect or those given by the military member of the Council demand some satisfactory explanation. Anyhow, a verification by the finance authorities is necessary before the one set of figures or the other are proved to be accurate. I simply contrast the two sets and leave them for the present to be studied by those who care to dive deep into the real position of Indian military finance.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHA EDULJEE WACHA.

April 5.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 4.

Kirk, Lt. Bo, The King's Own, on leave, from Naserabad.
Moore, Bd-Surgn-Lt-Col, A M S, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Graham, Major-Genl, Bengal, on leave, from Bareilly.
Block, Lt-Col, Bengal, R W Kent, on leave, from Meerut.
Close, Lt, Bo, R A, from leave.
Leach, Major, Ms, R H A, on leave, from Bangalore.
Armstrong, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, on leave, from Bengalore.
McCrea, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Roorkee.
Quill, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Kirkee.
Maidment, Surgn-Capt, Ms, I M S, on sick leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 4.

Quenten, Capt, Bo, 4th Rifles, on duty, to Poona.

APRIL 5.

Maltley, Lt-Col, Bengal, 1st Inft., H C, to rejoin, to Hingoli.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 6th April, 1894.

1. All arms and accoutrements in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters at once for inspection.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 6th April, 1894.

1. The Company Competitions for H E the Governor's and Lt-Col The Hon'ble L H Bayley's Prizes will take place at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 7th instant on the Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana. The Officers and Volunteers of the competing teams will wear khaki, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

Officers and Volun

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Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper. Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

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AND
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FOR
1894.
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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

As was generally expected, Indian Council Bills at the weekly Biddings yesterday went at 1s. 1 5-8d. 13¼ lakhs having been allotted between the three Presidencies; 19 lakhs of Wire Transfers having been allotted to Calcutta, 10½ lakhs to Bombay, and 7 lakhs to Madras, at 1-32d. higher, extra allotments were made of a small amount of Bills at 1s.1 21-32d; and of 8¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers on the three Presidencies, at 1s. 1 11-16d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was further put down 1-16d., say to 1s. 1¼d.

Consols advanced 1-8 per cent. yesterday to 99 7-8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108¾. About £200,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered, at £58 7-8. The price of Bar Silver further advanced ¼d. per oz. to 29d. per oz; but in New York, the metal was 7-8 cent cheaper, at 62 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent higher, at 4·88¼ dollars. French Rentes declined ¼ per cent. to 99½; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·17.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted yesterday at 24¼d. cif, per 492 lbs., nominal, this and-or next month's shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk and Havre; and Brown Rapseed at 30¼d.; cif-sellers, per 416 lbs., this and-or next month's shipment, to Dunkirk, tone of the market steady.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 3-16d. per lb. but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 1/8 for April-May deliveries, and 4 13-64d. for August-September. The day's sales were 12,000 bales; Imports 11,000. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

There was virtually no change in Cotton in New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands having remained at 7¼ cents per lb; and July Futures at 7·74 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the present season's arrivals to date, and those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts	6,000	6,000	9,000
Four days' ,,	31,000	36,000	45,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893	5,460,000	4,548,000	6,515,000

Locally, Cotton has been steady to-day at previous prices; but only a small business for the time of year has been reported. Exporters have bought 800 bales, consisting of 500 Broach, at Rs. 225-30; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 178; and 100 Compta, at Rs. 218; while the Mills have taken 1,150 bales made up of 300 Malkapur, at Rs. 185¼; 250 Bengal, at Rs. 165; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 181; and Dharwar, at Rs. 201; 150 Bijapur Ginned, at Rs. 198; and 50 Miraj, at Rs. 200 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have been firm, and a large export business to-day is reported. The price of *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt.; but all other quotations are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,980	bales
Wheat	16,674	cwts.
Linseed	50,345	,,
Rapeseed	26,710	,,
Gingelly	2,903	,,
Poppyseed	2,916	,,
Groundnuts	11,903	,,
Castorseed	2,249	,,
Rice	4,906	,,

FREIGHTS are weak. There is very little demand for any port, and shippers are not willing to pay for favourite ports more than about 17s. 6d. for Seeds, and 18s. per ton for Cotton, for April shipment.

EXCHANGE opened apparently steady at 1s. 1 5-8d. and 1s. 1 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and demand respectively and at 1s. 1 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but rates from Calcutta coming slightly easier, and though there was no demand for Bank remittance for the Bazaar or Merchants, Banks bought from each other at 1s. 1 11-16d. ready Demand, and 1s. 1 5-8d. for Telegraphic, for May transfer; and then ready three months' sight Credits were placed at 1s.1¾d. Rates again became easier, Banks again buying from Banks at 1s. 1 5-8d. for ready Telegraphic, then at 1s. 1 1 9-32d. for April transfer, and finally at 1s. 1 9-16d. for May, of which a good amount is reported to have been done, the market closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 11-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1¾d.	,,
Francs do.	1·44⅛	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak all day, at a decline of 1-16 per cent. from the opening rate for Fours for Money and Account; but at the close this was recovered, and the rate left off at 103 7/8 in both positions. 101 has been named for 3¼ per Cent.; but 100¼ was the final quotation.

SHARES have been without movement to speak of, the only changes in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 5 in Maneckji Petit; and of Re. 1¼ in Luckmidas Cotton Mill shares; and a further advance of Rs. 10 per share in Bombay Flour Mill shares.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99 7/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 7/8
Bar Silver	29

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 4.

Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 5.

French mail steamer Natal, from Aden, arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay on the 5th instant.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 24th March, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,27,000	3,04,000	4,000	4,35,000
Or per mile of Railway	76	182	2	260
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	15,20,485	42,23,434	55,367	57,99,286
Total for 12 weeks..	16,47,485	45,27,434	59,367	62,34,286
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	1,18,705	3,93,100	4,945	5,16,750
Per mile of Ry do.	71	235	3	309
Total to corresponding date do.	15,95,952	43,61,311	62,530	60,19,793

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 81,750
Increase to date ..... ,, 2,14,493

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 4.

10 p.m. — 79·5

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	85·2
6 p.m.	84·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIJAPUR.

MARRIAGE.

WINGATE—TURNER—April 3, at the Bijapur Mission Church, by the Reverend F. Eisfelder, R. T. Wingate, Forest Settlement Officer North Kanara, to Louise, eldest daughter of George Turner, Esq., 2, Norbury Park, Streatham, S. W.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—March 30, at Rawalpindi, the wife of the Rev W F Armstrong, Chaplain, of a daughter.
BURNE—March 15, at Mandalay, Upper Burma, the wife of K G Burne, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.
GUINNESS—March 27, at Lucknow, the wife of Major H N Guinness, The Royal Irish, of a son.

DEATH.

FORREST—March 24, at Lucknow, John Forrest, in his 70th year.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894.

THE Bengal Administration Report for 1892-93 is a portly, not to say portentous, volume of nearly a thousand folio pages. It contains the administrative history of provinces which with the feudatory States have a population of nearly 74,643,000—that is to say, a population equal to that of Great Britain, France, Holland, and Belgium combined. Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, the Lieutenant-Governor on whose shoulders the responsibility for the affairs of Bengal devolved during the year, may look down on the President of the United States, who has only to care for 66,000,000 of the human race. The head-quarters of the Government were for over eight months of the year at Calcutta, being transferred to Darjeeling, the Bengal Mahableshwar, only in May and June, and again from the 3rd September to the 25th October. This compares favourably with the experiences of Bombay, which is the head-quarters of the Government for little more than three months of the year. Bengal has no Poona season to keep the Government from the capital. The Lieutenant-Governor made several tours through the Provinces during the year, and inquired into the scarcity existing in three large districts and inspected the relief works in progress. In March 1893 the new Bengal Council was created under the Indian Councils Act of the previous year. The number of members was increased from twelve to twenty, the maximum allowed under the Act. Seven seats are filled by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of (1) the Corporation of Calcutta; (2) Municipal Corporations, or group or groups of Municipal Corporations as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe; (3) District Boards or groups thereof as may be similarly prescribed; (4) Associations or group or groups of Associations; and (5) the Senate of the University of Calcutta. In the case of the Municipalities and Local Boards the voting power is apportioned according to the income of the Municipalities, those having an income of less than Rs. 5,000 being excluded. At a Conference of Municipal representatives he who represents a Municipality with an income of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 has one vote, the representative of a Municipality having a revenue of a lakh to a lakh and a half has five votes. All District Boards being considered of equal importance, their representatives have one vote each. Of the thirteen remaining seats three will be ordinarily reserved for non-official nominees of Government, so as to secure a fair representation of classes of the community which might otherwise be overlooked. One seat is reserved for a representative of the great landholders. Ten seats are filled by officials appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The right of interpellation conferred under the Act is exercised according to the rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor which provide that questions asked shall be neither argumentative, hypothetical, or defamatory, or refer to any matter not under the control of the Local Government, or to any subject of controversy with the Government of India or the Secretary of State.

The Bengal Council did not accomplish much in the matter of legislation during the year. Four Bills were under consideration, one of which, introduced two years before, was withdrawn. Perhaps the most important of those which became law was that providing for the licensing of warehouses in which jute, cotton, resin, varnish, pitch, tar, hay, and other combustible commodities are stored. The annual fees go to the maintenance of a Fire Brigade. The Act applies to Calcutta and Howrah and to any other Municipality in the neighbourhood to which the Local Government may extend it. Under the Act the Commissioner of Police is to maintain an efficient Fire Brigade for the Municipalities within its purview; the chief of the Fire Brigade makes inquiry into the origin of fires and report to the Magistrate. One of the most important administrative measures carried through during the year was the reorganization of the superior staff of the police force. The question of the recruitment of the superior police force was under discussion and it was decided that a certain number of probationers should be selected by competitive examinations in England. Recruitment in India will not however be discontinued; two vacancies every year will be filled up by European officers after examination in this country. Every three years two native recruits will be obtained either from among Native Inspectors who have distinguished themselves and graduates of the University, or native gentlemen who have completed their education in England. A committee of experts recommended that 151 police outposts in the districts should be abolished so that the work of investigation should be entrusted to inspectors or sub-inspectors instead of to head constables. These and other recommendations were sent up to the Government of India for approval, but it would appear that they are still under consideration. The breakdown of criminal cases before the Sessions Judges has been frequently attributed to the negligence or shortcomings of the police, the District Superintendents have been ordered to submit quarterly reports of all such cases with the remarks of the Judges whenever they comment unfavourably of the conduct of the police. In order to secure the services of a better class of police constables the pay was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per mensem, with free kits and an increased allowance for maintenance. New breech-loading carbines were also served out. The improvement of the town police was vigorously taken in hand. The beats have been enlarged so that two men may do duty on each beat instead of one—an excellent arrangement which tends to keep both constables on the alert. The number of men on beat-duty has been increased, truncheons and bull's-eye lanterns supplied to them and also maps of their beats, as well as the adjacent streets and lanes. In Patna and other towns an automatic tell-tale system records whether any particular lane or street was visited during the night. In the city of Patna this system has worked well, some forty burglars having been taken in the act by the police when going their rounds. A proposal to place all the police stations in that city in telephonic communication has been sanctioned by the Government. On the other hand where people are quiet and law-abiding and there is no reason to anticipate lawlessness arising from religious animosities, an endeavour is being made to substitute chaukidars for constables. The difficulty is to find trustworthy men for the ill-paid office; it is intended to tempt men of a good class to undertake the duties by offering higher pay. The number of chaukidars in the Province is 172,072—the makings of a very large army if all brought together. The chaukidar is the village constable, and his minimum pay is Rs. 2! It is not surprising that men of disreputable castes and doubtful antecedents are to be found in their ranks; but they are being steadily weeded out. Nevertheless during the year fourteen hundred chaukidars earned good conduct rewards amounting in the aggregate to nearly eight thousand rupees. In some districts a Chaukidar Reward Fund has been established to encourage the village police to do good work. The Provincial Police number 23,000 subordinate officers and men, under seventy-four superior officers. The Budget grant was forty-three lakhs and a-half.

It is satisfactory to note that the charges of torture brought against the Bengal force during the year were only thirty-two of which only eight were held to be true and fourteen were proved to be false. Ninety-two charges of extortion were brought against members of the force, of which 22 were declared to be true, and 21 false; the rest we may assume were doubtful. During the year further progress was made in the working of the anthropometric system, 6,000 cards containing the *signalement* and the previous history of as many of the worst characters in the Province have been classified and any one of them can be turned up at a moment's notice. Amongst the bad characters the police have to take cognizance of and report are noxious wild beasts and venomous snakes. The number of men killed by elephants rose from 16 to 39. In Bankura a wild elephant successfully ran amok through several villages, and after killing eight men disappeared in the jungles to the south. Tigers slew 454—they had slain 492 in the previous year. A family of man-eating tigers still at large are responsible for the unusual mortality in two large districts. The Raja of Palganj and two other Native gentlemen were taking measures to hunt up this sinister family but hitherto without success. A man-eating tiger on whose head the Government set a reward of Rs. 500 was killed; but two other man-eating tigers—"still at large"—made havoc in Singhbhum. The number of deaths from this cause in the Chittagong District fell from 30 to 6 when a man-eating tiger, for whose destruction Rs. 250 was offered was, in his turn, killed. Leopards were nearly as formidable, though the number of human beings they killed fell from 179 to 118 though the destruction of one man-eating leopard in Rajshai, where he destroyed great numbers in 1891. Bears killed 63 persons, wolves and hyenas 73 and 30 respectively; "other animals" eight hundred and seventy-nine. To this frightful total must be added 28,000 cattle destroyed during the year by tigers, leopards, wolves, and other animals.

We have scarcely indicated the mass of information to be found within the covers of this goodly Administration Report. It is a good deal more than the report of the year 1892-93, as specified on the title page. There is a resumé of the administrative history of the Province and the progress achieved in agriculture, manufacture, trade and commerce during the previous decade. Art, literature and the press, archæology, the ecclesiastical establishment—every conceivable subject coming within the purview of the Bengal Government find a place in the volume. The last chapter and not the least interesting from an economic point of view, is devoted to "Stationery and Printing." The Stationery Department, it is well to be reminded, "is one of those branches of the administration which in unobtrusive fashion discharges year by year duties of real value and importance to the State. . . . . This office is the centre from whence are distributed the millions of printed forms required in Bengal and Assam, besides forms supplied under special orders to offices in other parts of the Empire." Now hereby hangs a tale. The demand for printed matter has increased largely, the average cost of stationery issued to each indenting officer being Rs. 129 as against 115 in the previous year. The percentage to cover the difference in the rate of exchange as compared with the previous year, added to the invoiced price of English goods rose from 45 to 58 per cent. As might be expected under these circumstances "the substitution of Indian-made paper for paper made in England underwent a further development during the year under report." The use of the expensive hand-made paper imported from England was discontinued by order of the Government of India and the Indian machine-made paper sanctioned in its stead. The stock of the former already on hand was sold off. The Government found it would be more economical to purchase paper made in India. "Now all paper required for the Government presses as well as what are technically known as writing papers are obtained from the local mills. In July 1892 orders were issued forbidding the issue of English made paper of any kind to all indenting offices under the Government of Bengal without exception save with the special sanction of Government. . . . . These orders have under the authority of the Government of India been extended to other Local Governments and Administrations, the Departments of the Supreme Government and the officers subordinate thereto. The best results are expected from the frank adoption of this policy. With the balance of trade exchange so much against India every rupee saved in the charges payable in England is an advantage to the Imperial finances." The cynic may be inclined to see in this "frankness" the reason why the Government imposed with so light a heart an import duty of five per cent. on English paper, which they did not dare to impose on Lancashire cottons. Having a year since issued orders that no English paper was to be issued to any Government department or officer the import duty did not affect them in the least. As the English paper manufacturers do not control the elections in a dozen British constituencies the Secretary of State has no objection to offer.

THE outcome of the meeting of the Irish Nationalists at Dublin has been a resolution affirming the principle that it is the duty of the Nationalist party to force a dissolution of Parliament. If their representatives accept this view and act upon it, it means a resort to the policy of obstruction which characterised their action before the dissolution of Lord Salisbury's last administration, and doubtless to similar discreditable scenes. Whether they are likely to attain their ends by forcing the Government to appeal to the country is extremely problematic seeing, that though so far the by-elections have shown no actual change in colour of constituencies, the representatives have in all cases but that of Wisbeach been returned by considerably diminished majorities. Politicians at home argue that the straw on the water shows which way the tide is running, but it is premature to speculate, as the chances of either party from the small indications of the past few bye-elections. In the Hawick, Leith, Berwickshire, and Montgomeryshire the Liberal candidates have all been re-elected, but by diminished numbers. To-day comes news of the first check in that direction, Mr. Brand at Wisbeach having a majority equal to that at the General Election, namely, a hundred and twenty-two. But this is a remarkably small majority seeing that the electorate is practically twelve thousand strong. In Romford the Conservative candidate, Mr. Wigram has succeeded the late Mr. Theobald but by a majority of seven instead of twelve hundred, so that although the Conservatives may rejoice over the diminished majorities of their opponents, there is no cause for exultation when Romford is borne in mind. The vacancy in the Romford division of Essex, as will be remembered, was caused by the fatal accident to Mr. Theobald, a local landowner, who had represented the constituency since 1886. Alderman Bethell, Mayor of the borough of West Ham, was at once chosen to champion the Liberal interests, and seeing that he fully endorsed the "Newcastle Programme," and that the constituency was once Liberal, it was believed he would make a good fight, even if he were not wholly successful, and undoubtedly he is to be congratulated by his party, on having reduced the majority, his opponent, Mr. Money Wigram, of the brewing firm of Reid and Co., having strong local influence. The vacancy in the Wisbeach division of Cambridgeshire occurred owing to the succession of the Hon. Arthur Brand to the Treasurership of the Household, on the transfer of Lord Chesterfield to the Captaincy of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. Little opposition was at first anticipated at Wisbeach, but when the mail left home, it had been decided that Mr. Stafford Sackville, a new aspirant for Parliamentary honours, should oppose Mr. Brand in the Conservative interest. Mr. Brand expressed himself confident of the result, though a keen contest was anticipated. Mr. Brand was to act as his own election agent, and Mrs. Brand, we were told, was again to sing to the farm labourers. This she did, it will be remembered, to some time at the General Election, addressing the electors first and finishing up with topical and Irish patriotic songs. Mr. Brand who is now turned forty years of age, was Private Secretary, to Mr. Arnold Morley, when Secretary to the Treasury.

ONE of the most striking passages of the very remarkable speech which the Hon. W. E. Cooper delivered at the recent meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, is that which deals of State encouragement to private enterprise. It is embodied in the annual report of the Chamber which came to hand yesterday. As to the extension of railway communication Government probably had done and is doing all that it can consistently with a due regard to its financial position, he admitted. But as regards private enterprise, he declared that unless Government assumed a different attitude and adopted a more liberal policy in dealing with the whole matter there was not only every probability that capitalists refusing to embark on fresh ventures, but an actual danger of certain sources of supplies being dried up altogether. The bare statement is sufficiently discomfiting; but Mr. Cooper goes further and instances the loud complaint which have recently been heard from the farmers. Then he shows how the industry of engineering and iron-founding had been hindered by the restrictions imposed in the officers of the Public Works Department, and again illustrates his observations by quoting the obstacles in the way of Indian stores being brought into fair competition with the European product. What he advocates in remedy of this is that, which every other physician who might be consulted as to the remedy for the prevailing condition of things would prescribe—a consistent policy of encouragement to Indian industries, not by means of bounties but by steady support of all legitimate means.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi was elected President for the ensuing year, on the motion of Mr. George Cotton, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring President, Dr. Blaney, for the assiduity and zeal he had displayed in the occupancy of the chair. Dr. Blaney, in reply, referred to the vast amount of work the Corporation had accomplished during the past year as showing that the criticisms frequently brought to bear upon the Corporation were uncalled for. A letter was received from Mr. Acting Secretary Whitworth forwarding copy of the report of the committee appointed by Government to consider the proposal of the Commissioner of Police for an increase to the Bombay City Police, together with various minutes appended to the report intimating that Government had addressed the Government of India and asked for the whole increase recommended by the committee, namely, 20 Europeans, 117 mounted native police (in addition to the 33 already employed), and 150 additional foot police. A letter was also received, stating that the Government of India wished to be made acquainted with the views

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The House of Commons have adopted by one hundred and eighty against one hundred and seventy votes a motion brought forward by Mr. Dalziel in favor of creating Home Rule Legislature for Scotland. Sir G. Trevelyan personally supported the motion.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Wigram, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Romford by a diminished majority of five hundred votes.

The Hon. A. Brand, Liberal candidate, has been re-elected for Wisbeach, but his majority remains unchanged.

PARNELLITE CONVENTION.

At the Parnellite Convention held in Dublin a Resolution was passed that it was the duty of the Nationalists to force a dissolution of Parliament.

THE COUNCIL BILLS QUESTION.

The despatches that have passed between the Viceroy and Lord Kimberley, regarding Council Bills have been published. On the 27th of August last and again on the 20th September the Viceroy asked permission to sell a quantity of uncoined silver in the Indian market because it was inadvisable to add to the circulation by coining it. Lord Kimberley in reply refused as it would, he said, depress silver to raise the value of rupees. A series of despatches on the question of the minimum rate for Council Bills then follows.

The Viceroy on the 7th and 12th February strongly urged the Secretary of State to declare a minimum for the next two months otherwise he feared commercial difficulties would arise. Lord Kimberley declined to accede and believed that the imports would be supported more than the exports stimulated if a minimum was announced.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

A big fire has taken place at Shanghai and one thousand houses in the native part of the town have been burnt.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The troopship Himalaya has arrived at Portsmouth.

ROYAL MEETINGS.

King Humbert will meet the Emperor William at Venice on Saturday next.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.

PARIS, APRIL 4.

Another anarchist outrage took place here to-day, a bomb having been placed in a flower-box at the Restaurant Foyot opposite the Senate. A terrific explosion followed and three people were seriously injured and much damage done to property in the neighbourhood. Two arrests have been made of suspected persons.

APRIL 5.

Later accounts of the bomb outrage in Paris yesterday, at the Restaurant Foyot state that the force of the explosion was most terrific, and smashed the windows of the Senate besides hundreds of windows elsewhere in the neighbouring streets.

An anarchist, named Meunier, who was implicated in the explosion at the Cafe Very in Paris in 1892 has been arrested in London on suspicion of being implicated in the present outrage. He made a most desperate resistance when arrested by the police to-day.

THE SANITARY CONVENTION.

The Sanitary Convention has been duly signed.

THE SEIGNORAGE BILL.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 4.

The House of Representatives have failed to pass the Seignorage Bill over the President's veto.

THE THREE-AND-A-HALF CRORES DEFICIT IN THE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

At the request of the Bombay Presidency Association that its memorial regarding the deficit of three-and-a-half crores be distributed to the members of the Viceroy's Council is now under consideration of the Government of India. It is believed that the suggestions of other public bodies in all parts of British India are also being considered.

MR. KIRBY'S RAILWAY SCHEME IN MYSORE.

The Mysore Durbar has not yet seen the alterations of Mr. Kirby's railway scheme, but it is anticipated that no objections will be raised and the Government of India have finally decided to recommend the Secretary of State to grant the usual branch line terms, as some difficulties have been met with in raising the necessary funds in India.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

It is rumoured that in the event of Mr. Lee-Warmer being appointed Foreign Secretary instead of Mr. Cuningham, the latter would continue to officiate until the Mysore Residency fell vacant, when he would be appointed Resident there. Nothing, however, is yet definitely known as to whether Mr. Lee-Warner will be appointed, and much interest is felt here in the matter.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL FOR MUSKETRY.

Colonel Symonds resumes the charge of Assistant Adjutant-General of Musketry on the 9th instant.

THE KOLHAPUR INSTALLATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, APRIL 5.

Yesterday afternoon his Highness the Maharaja held a durbar, at the old palace, and received addresses from the Sarvajanik Sabha, the Sardars' Association, the Deccan Education Society, and other communities. In the evening their Excellency's Lord and Lady Harris and European guests were entertained at a grand ball in the new palace durbar hall, which was splendidly lighted with electric light. The facade of the building was illuminated with coloured lamps. In the afternoon his Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris took their departure, accompanied by his Excellency's staff for Wathar, en route to Mahableshwar. His Excellency was received at the station by the Maharaja. All the Sardars, officials, and guests were present. After conversing a few minutes his Excellency entered the train, which started at five o'clock, under a salute of seventeen guns. At six o'clock a durbar was held at the palace when the Maharaja received an address from the Chiefs, Sardars, and principal inamdars of Kolhapur, followed by a grand display of fire-works.

A MOPLAH RIOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 5.

After a lapse of nine years another Moplah outbreak has occurred in South Malabar, where the fanatics have burned two Hindu temples and killed four Hindus at Wandur. They then fled into the jungles. European troops from Malapuram and Calicut with civil officers are pursuing.

INSTALLATION OF THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 5.

The Nawab of Rampur was formally installed on the gadi yesterday by Sir Charles Crosthwaite with much pomp and ceremony.

THE NEW MUSKETRY REGULATIONS.

The new musketry regulations have been published for British soldiers, which will be introduced this year. The following are the most important features of the regulations, which are divided into two books in consequence of the home army being in possession of different weapons for mounted and dismounted branches, entailing a separate drill for each. The books are designated respectively, "Regulations for Musketry Instruction for Lee-Metford Rifle and Carbine" and "Regulations for musketry Instruction for Martini Henri Rifle Carbine and Martini Metford Carbine. Two additional collective practices are added to the field sectional practices, viz., moving target practice and vanishing target practice. The general rules for firing remain in the same form but are embodied at the commencement of firing exercise under the heading "general instructions." The control of fire, drill, and infantry tactics as influenced by fire, now form a separate chapter of two sections. The, following section on aiming, drill, control of fire drill re-christened firing when advancing and retiring remains the same. Minor alterations such as strength section being again changed from maximum 15 to minimum 8 to 20 and 7 respectively. Instructions for advancing and retiring are in accordance with the drill book. 93 methods of signals when checking targets at conclusion practice is a new matter in tables of merit for a recruit and trained soldier. The standard for cordite has been considerably reduced for all practices of moving and vanishing target. The practices are now sectional ones as well as individual. No fixed pattern except where they already exist on ranges, is laid down. Instructions for these practices are almost entirely left to the discretion of the Commanding Officer. No limit to size of target to be used is laid down. Comparisons between corps in these important practices will be impossible. Distances in these practices as individual practice has been altered from 120 and 150 yards respectively to not less than 200 yards. Skirmishing remains the same. New trajectory table for cordite ammunition up to 2,500 yards is given. Some details with regard to the range of Lee-Metford bullets and ricochets for officers selecting sites for rifle ranges are given. Further details regarding penetration are added. Further details regarding the Morris' tubes are added. Table B classification for trained soldiers is reduced as follows:—Marksman from 175 old standard 160; to first-class shots from 145 to 13[illegible]; second-class shots from 100 to 80; third-class shots from less than 100 to less than 80; the above classification is for cordite but none is given for black powder. In 1894 edition for Martini Henry rifle and carbine Martini-Metford carbine changes similar to above will probably be found; and in addition following under heading "care of arms" instructions how to clean Martini-Metford carbine after using cordite are given. Plates illustrating positions in firing exercise with the exception of the sitting position show how rifle is to be used with Lee-Metford magazine. A short description of Martini-Metford carbine is given. Classification for trained soldiers for Cavalry is as follows:—Marksmen from 155 old standard to 150, first-class shots from 130 to 120; second-class shots from 85 to 70; and third-class shots from less than 85 to less than 70.

THE BOMBAY LADIES' WEDDING GIFT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By desire of H. E. Lady Harris, C. I., the president of the committee for the wedding gift to H. R. H. the Duchess of York, I beg to enclose a copy of a letter received by her Ladyship from H. R. H. by last mail acknowledging it. The duty of presenting it was kindly undertaken by the Countess of Kimberley, and performed on the 7th ultimo. Of Lady Harris's letter which accompanied the present to England I regret to say I have no copy.—Yours faithfully, H. A. ACWORTH.

Honorary Secretary, H. R. H. the Duchess of York Wedding Fund.

Bombay 5th April 1894.

10th March 1894, York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.

DEAR LADY HARRIS,—It is with heartfelt pleasure that I received from Lady Kimberley the beautiful wedding present, which you have forwarded to me from the Presidency of Bombay and for which I now beg you to accept yourself and to convey to the subscribers, my warmest thanks for so lovely a gift, the value of which is greatly enhanced by the kind feeling and loyalty that prompted it. I can assure you that I am deeply touched at these more than kind presents and can only repeat my very sincere and grateful thanks—Believe me, Dear Lady Harris, Yours Very Sincerely, VICTORIA MARY.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CADETS.

THE Hon'ble Colonel Bayley, Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, received the annual visit from the B. V. R. Cadets (L Company) of St. Mary's College, at his bungalow, Malabar Hill, last evening. The garden ground and bungalow were tastefully decorated, and Chinese lanterns which were hung about the trees lent additional gaiety to the occasion. The Hon'ble Colonel Bayley had made every preparation for a suitable reception of the young Volunteers who numbered sixty-one in all. Arriving at the bungalow, at 5-15, the cadets halted, and after a right-about-turn were dismissed. They remained in the gardens for fifteen minutes, after which they were invited to the front hall for dinner. They were led by Corporal Instructor M. Farrell, of the 4th King's Own, and Brother Haggon, of the St. Mary's College, accompanied the boys in the absence of the Rector who was prevented from attending owing to indisposition. After the boys had thoroughly enjoyed the dinner provided by their Commandant, Color-Sergeant B. Connell, in the name of the Cadets of the L Company, proposed the toast of the noble and generous host. He said they were very thankful to him for the kind and hospitable manner in which he treated them, as also for the good dinner to which they had certainly done ample justice. Colonel Bayley always appreciated their endeavours in a good direction by kindness like that which he had shown that evening. Some of their Company who were present at the Colonel's annual treat last year, were absent that evening because their school career had come to a close, but they still entertained a great love for St Mary's College, and were proud of having the honour to belong to that Company. In order to express, in the first place, their gratitude to their energetic Colonel, and in the second place, to inspire each contending individual for the Bayley Cup, with a enthusiasm and zeal to gloriously carry the day on the fast approaching Saturday, they would join in three hearty and lusty cheers—cheers worthy of the cadets of the "L" Company. The cheers having been enthusiastically given, the boys drank to their Colonel's health, wishing him health, wealth, and prosperity.

In reply to the compliment, Colonel Bayley said that he had much pleasure in welcoming them to that house and was gratified to learn that they had enjoyed themselves. He was sure they would respond to his invitation next year, when he would invite them again. He hoped they were doing their best to win the Cup he was offering on Saturday next. He was glad to notice that they had won the Harris Challenge Cup, presented by his Excellency the Governor, and he presumed that the winning of that Cup would encourage and stimulate them to win more.

Lady Fremantle, Lady Souter, Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice, and Major Leatham, Adjutant, B.V.R., graced the occasion with their presence. The Bombay Volunteer Band was present, and played a choice programme of music. The Cadets, after heartily thanking Colonel Bayley for so kindly providing for their entertainment, marched back to their quarters at Mazagon.

On Tuesday evening, a similar treat was given to the Cadets of the Scottish High School (forty-four strong) who were accompanied by their head-master Lieutenant H. R. H. Wilkinson.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

MR. ABDULLA MEHERALI DHARAMSI was yesterday elected President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the ensuing year in succession to Dr. Thomas Blaney; and those who have come in contact with the new President do not require to be told that a good choice has been made. Mr. Dharamsi is a rising young man, in whom there has been noticed a singularly rare combination of merit and modesty; and those members of the Corporation who put forward Mr. Dharamsi's nomination, may be congratulated on their discernment in picking out a fit person for the highest civic honour, which it is in the power of the Municipal Corporation to bestow. Mr. Dharamsi is highly connected, and is the grandson of a leading gentleman, who some thirty years ago, was regarded as "the Khoja merchant prince of Bombay"—the late Mr. Dharamsi Poonjabhoy. The new President is also closely connected with one of the present leader of the Khoja community, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim. He received his education in the Elphinstone High School; and during the years 1875-77, was under the instruction of Professors Wordsworth, Oxenham, Hathornthwaite, and Kirkham in the Elphinstone College. Having got his B.A. degree in 1877, Mr. Dharamsi entered into articles in the following year with Mr. (now the Hon.) R. M. Sayani, then a member of the firm of Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani. In 1882, while serving his articles, Mr. Dharamsi was the only candidate who passed the LL. B. Examination in the first class. Having been admitted a solicitor of the High Court in October 1883, he joined the firm of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, with which he has been connected ever since. In 1884 he was nominated a Justice of the Peace and a Fellow of the Bombay University in the year following. A year later he began to take an interest in the Municipal administation of the city, and was elected a member of the Municipal Corporation by the ratepayers of the Mandvi Ward. Owing to the intelligent part he took in the discussion of municipal affairs, he was in 1889 appointed by the Corporation a member of the Joint Schools Committee, in which office he has ever since continued to serve; and the Corporation in the following year, 1890, elected him a member of the Standing Committee. As a member of the Corporation, Mr. Dharamsi took an active part in the consideration of the new Municipal Bill, now the City of Bombay Municipal Act; and as a member of the Standing Committee he made an independent minute on the claim of Messrs. Glover and Company for one and half a lakh of rupees against the Municipality in connection with the Tansa Water-Works. This minute was made the basis for a tough fight in the Corporation with regard to the claim of Messrs. Glover and Company. In April, 1893, having resigned his seat in the Standing Committee, Mr. Dharamsi started on a long tour through Europe and America. He travelled through Egypt, Turkey, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England, and Scotland, and visited the principal towns of America, attending the Chicago Exhibition, and returned *viâ* Japan and China in December 1893. The members of his community joined heartily in congratulating him on the successful termination of his travels, from which they expected some benefit to accrue to themselves; and some of them testified their gratification by entertaining him at dinner parties which they gave in his honour. Mr. Dharamsi had from the commencement been an active friend of the Muljibhoy Jewraj Library; and the members of the committee entertained him at a dinner given in Mr. Hajee Cassum's bungalow at Grant Road. Mr. Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy gave another dinner in Mr. Dharamsi's honour at his bungalow, at Breach Candy; and Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim gave another similar dinner at his bungalow, at Pedder Road, followed by a fourth dinner which was given by Mr. Rahmoobhoy Allana at his bungalow, in Warden Road. These festivities were indications of the esteem in which Mr. Dharamsi is held in his community for his disinterested services and the zeal he has always evinced in their welfare. He has been for about ten years the honorary secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and took an active part in collecting subscriptions for the fine school-house it built on the Esplanade. As secretary, Mr. Dharamsi has been taking a warm interest in the management of the Anjumani schools, which are now in a very efficient condition. As chairman, he has materially helped to promote the usefulness of the Muljibhoy Khoja Library; and has always evinced an interest in the welfare of the two girls' schools among the Khojas.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

THE high esteem in which Mr. Pemberton Willard's Company are held in Bombay was testified to on Wednesday evening, when a very good house assembled to welcome their re-appearance for a brief season on the boards of the Tivoli. The company made their bow with "Ruy Blas or the Blas e Roue," the burlesque which had so protracted a run at the London Gaiety. Miss Vera Patey brought into the representation of the title role the vivacity of manner and sparkling wit that are always so conspicuous in her work. Miss Bertha Jaeson took the part of the Queen of Spain with a becoming regal dignity, while Miss Ethel Mackay and Miss V. Bessel did full justice to the respective parts of Donna Christina and Donna Elto. Mr. Harry Hall was thoroughly at home in the role of Don Caesar De Bazan, and Mr. E. Fletcher as Don Salluste increased the favourable impression previously formed of him. Miss B. Grosvenor had not much opportunity for displaying the histrionic talent she possesses in the part of Duchess Ajia Uncertanti. Mr. E. Fearnley as Major Domo, Mr. P. B. Bathurst as Court Physician, and Mr. A. J. Lowe as the bookmaker, Cerayonez, completed a strong caste so far as the principal characters were concerned. The *dance espagnole* and the great cartwheel dance by the Parisian and Australian quartettes were rapturously applauded, and the dancing throughout justified Mr. Willard's announcement that "a feast of terpsichorean surprises" would be provided. The artistes do not seem to be any the worse for the hard work they have accomplished during the three or four months they have been absent from Bombay, and judging from the first night's performance are in thoroughly good form for their present visit. "Ruy Blas" was repeated last night, in the presence of a delighted audience. This evening "The Nautch Girl" will be given and to-morrow "Little Christopher Columbus"—a burlesque still running in London—is to be performed.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Rev. L. M. Haslope is to do duty at Rajkote, visiting Bhuj.

THE Rev. H. W. T. Ploroman is appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind.

THE services of the Rev. T. C. Shepherd, M.A., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

LIEUT. ARTHUR WATSON THOMSON, of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been permitted to resign his commission.

SURGEON-CAPTAINS R. W. S. LYONS, John P. Barry, and Alexander V. Anderson, having completed twelve years' full-pay service, have been appointed Surgeon Majors.

SURGEON-LIEUT-COL. M. L. BARTHOLOMEUSZ, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Byramji Jijibhoy Medical School and Lunatic Asylum, Ahmedabad, has been allowed furlough to Europe, for one year and five months, on private affairs.

CAPT. S. M. MASON, Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been allowed twelve months' leave, on private affairs. Similar leave has been granted to Capt. G. E. Evan, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 30th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, whilst Colonel J. Hibbert, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissary General, First Class, has one year's leave, on medical certificate.

SERVICE at Gilgit will be less unpopular with Kashmir troops in future, for it has just been decided to issue free rations to the garrison of that frontier district.

BO KYA, second in command of the band that attacked the Pauk thanna in the Pakkoku district of Upper Burma a few days ago, has been captured along with a number of followers. The whole gang is now accounted for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT has, the Lahore paper understands, been definitely decided that the Local Government will not propose to the Government of India the introduction of the proposed village Sanitation Bill. Almost from the time of its constitution the Punjab Sanitary Board has had this matter under consideration, and Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners have been called upon to record their opinions on a draft measure; but the whole thing now "slides" on the ground that the province is not yet ripe for a legislative enactment of this kind, and the agricultural classes, whom, of course, it would mostly concern, are not in a position to bear any additional burden which would almost certainly fall on them. Probably the decision is a wise one, especially as District Boards can now see to many of the reforms which a village Sanitation Act would have brought about. Even with an Act much would depend on the District Officer, and as this authority is always President of the District Board, it is in his power to see to such matters as the contamination of wells, cleansing of village streets, &c. No doubt the Punjab zemindar, if he has ever heard of the impending legislation, will be glad to know that he is after all to have none of it.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. G. H. HENDERSON, F.R.C.S., has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Superintendent Medical School, Hyderabad, vice Brigade Surgeon J. F. Keith, M.D., retiring, Surgeon-Major H. W. Stevenson is appointed to succeed. Surgeon-Major Henderson, as Civil Surgeon of Ahmednagar, continuing to act as Superintendent, Mahabaleshvar, pending further orders.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued declaring the intention of the Government to take over at the expense of the Municipality of Bombay 8,185·78 square yards of land for a new street in continuation of the existing Dadar Road, together with the provision of portage along it.

THE Hon. Mr. J. Currie has been re-appointed by Government a member of the Karachi Port Trust, and Mr. D. McIver has been elected a member to represent the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

MR. W. T. MORISON, I.C.S., has been appointed Administrator of the Porebander State, vice Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit, deceased.

IN place of Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel S. H. O'B. Banks, F.R.C.S., proceeding on furlough Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel F.C. Barker, M.D., F.R.S.C., will act as Presidency Surgeon, second District, and Marine Surgeon; and Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert, F.R.C.S., will act as medical officer to the Kathiwar Political Agency and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot.

DURING the absence of Lieut.-Col. Firebrace, R.E., of P.W.D. (Railway) Department, Major H.O. Selby, R.E., Under-Secretary to Government, will act as Secretary, and Mr. R. C. Dyson, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, as Under-Secretary.

MRS. F. L. MCAFEE, Lady Superintendent of the Mahalakshmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, has been granted by the Secretary of State three months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India Veterinary Lieutenant Pease has been appointed Resident Veterinary officer and Assistant Professor of Veterinary Science in the Bombay Veterinary College, in addition to his own duties.

THE first Kashmir Settlement report which is now in course of preparation will be, as it deserves to be, a noteworthy volume, most carefully got-up and suitably illustrated. The work upon which Mr. Lawrence has been for some years engaged will always be looked back upon as marking the dawn of a new era in the land administration of Kashmir; just as the gallantry of the Kashmir troops at Gilgit mark a new epoch in its military history; and the many social and political reforms which have been and are being effected show that in these respects also, the State has made a marked advance.

THERE will be no Gilgit reliefs this year, with the exception of the Battery located there, the reason being that Martini-Henry rifles have been received for the Imperial Service troops, and it is desired to have the instruction of the corps at Jammu completed before they are sent in relief.

SIR MEREDYTH PLOWDEN will make over charge of the office of the Senior Judge of the Punjab Chief Court to Mr. Justice Roe on the 11th instant. The members of the Bar will give him a valedictory address through their President, the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Rattigan, the same day.

IT is understood that a scheme for bringing districts under settlement in the N.-W. Provinces in rotation instead of simultaneously, as now frequently happens, has been worked up by the Board of Revenue, and is not unlikely to find favour with the Local Government. Such a system, the local paper points out, is already in force in the Central Provinces and has obvious advantages. Under the present arrangement in Oudh, where nearly all the settlements fall in simultaneously, a new highly paid officer, namely the Settlement Commissioner, has had to be appointed. Again, the simultaneous appointment of a number of settlement officers necessarily leads to a waste of power, because each of these officers has to spend a considerable time acquiring his experience, ann when he has, after two or three years, acquired a ripe experience he reverts to the ordinary line, where his thorough knowledge of settlement work, though no doubt to a limited extent useful, is in the main knowledge thrown away. Further, there are a number of subordinate posts that must be filled in each district under settlement, and if the settlements fell in by rotation the trained staff of one district settlement could, on the completion of settlement operations there be transferred to another district. This staff could then be made permanent and receive promotions and pensions, like the permanent subordinate employes of any other department. There can be no doubt that permanency of employment and the prospect of regular promotion and of pension would greatly improve the *morale* of the settlement employes, and tend to make them more upright in their dealings with the people. The above considerations show that the change would conduce to (1) cheapness, (2) efficiency, (3) a reduction to the minimum of the chances of extortion.

THE Mayaveram-Muthupet Railway, 54 miles in length, was formally opened on Monday. A special train was run from Mayaveram to Muthupet, carrying members of the Tanjore District Board. At Tiruvallur the district officials joined the train. Here also there was a meeting of the leading inhabitants of the district, with Mr. Winterbotham, President of the Tanjore District Board, presiding. Mr. Betts, Agent of the South Indian Railway, in his speech, pointed out the unique character of the new line, in that it was the first line in India constructed from local and provincial funds. The work was begun in 1890. Its estimated cost was 27 lakhs, but the work was executed for less than the estimate by two lakhs. The South Indian Railway Company has agreed to work the line. The revenue budget submitted for this section places the gross receipts at Rs. 80 per mile per week. The Chairman said it was a subject of regret to all that Lord Wenlock was prevented from presiding by affairs of State, but His Excellency assured them of his lively interest in the line. He regretted the absence also of Sir Henry Stokes and Mr. H. S. Thomas, to whom their gratitude was due for bringing about the construction of the line. He gave a history of the line, and was glad to learn that it would pay 4 per cent. on the outlay.

While out hunting on Friday, March 2, with the Meath hounds the Lord-Lieutenant met with a serious accident. His horse, making a mistake at a fence, came down and rolled over him. Lord Houghton at once re-mounted, but found that the injuries he had sustained were too serious to allow him to continue the chase. Some medical men who were taking part in the hunt examined his Excellency and found that his left arm had been badly bruised and one of the fingers of his left hand broken. His lordship thereupon returned to Dublin. Not withstanding the injuries he sustained, Lord Houghton presided at a State dinner at the Castle on Saturday evening

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND INVENTIVE LYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As some capital is being made in Bombay out of an agitation being carried on in Chelsea a suburb of London, against the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in that locality, I enclose an extract from the *Times* of Tuesday March 15, which will show the nature of the "facts" and "revelations" on which that agitation is based.—Yours, &c.,

March 13. B. A.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—As the Victoria-street Society for the Total Abolition of Vivisection has taken a prominent part in the agitation against the erection of the institute at Chelsea, and as notice has been taken of this agitation in your columns, it seems only right that the public should be informed of the way in which this war against scientific investigation is carried on. I beg, therefore, to ask you to be good enough to find a space for the enclosed document, which was written by the assistant secretary immediately after the conclusion of the interview, and I may add that I am prepared to take every responsibility for the statements made in it.

For the information of your readers it may be stated that Arthur Westcott is a professional lecturer of the Victoria-street Society, and has lately been employed in getting up an agitation in Chelsea and the neighbouring parishes against the British Institute of Preventive Medicine.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
M. ARMAND RUFFER, Hon. Sec., British Institute of Preventive Medicine.
101, Great Russell-street, W. C., March 8.

"March 6, 1894.

"This morning a person called at the office of the institute, at 101, Great Russell-street, to ask for particulars concerning the institute, as he said he had seen a letter in the Chelsea papers by Dr. Ruffer, stating that information would be given to all who applied to Dr. Ruffer for it. On my leaving the room to inform Dr. Ruffer, the man sat down at my desk, and was seen by Dr. Ruffer and myself to be reading the documents which happened to be lying about.

"On Dr. Ruffer asking him his name, he gave it as 'John Vernon,' of the Kingsland-road, Chelsea. Dr. Ruffer told him this was not true, that his name was Arthur Westcott, and that he was the said agitator of the Victoria-street Society. This he stoutly denied over and over again, but, as I knew the man by sight and told him I had heard him lecture under the name of Westcott, he at last owned that he had what he called a 'double-barrelled' name, and that in full it was Arthur John Vernon Westcott. Dr. Ruffer pointed out that he never had so signed or so initialled his name, and asked him if he thought it was honest to say his name was John Vernon when it really was Arthur Westcott, and his reply was that, if he had given his proper name he thought it most probable that he would not have been able to obtain the information he wanted. Dr. Ruffer told him that, as he had been lecturing at Chelsea during the last fortnight about the proposed institute, common honesty required that he should have made his inquiries before beginning to lecture. Dr. Ruffer added that he, Westcott, had never once asked for information about the proposed institute, and the members of the Victoria-street Society had never made any endeavours or any inquiries at the office to ascertain the true aims and objects of the institution they are now abusing, and that, moreover, many of the statements which had been published by him, Westcott, and by various other members of the Anti-Vivisection Society were simply deliberate falsehoods. Westcott was then given all the documents then in my possession relating to the objects of the institute. This having been done, Dr. Ruffer told Westcott that to come as a spy into a man's office and give a false name was nothing short of telling a lie, and that he, Westcott, was a liar and an impostor. Westcott said he did not think so. On taxing Westcott with uttering falsehoods at the meetings he addressed, Westcott said this was the reporters' fault, but immediately afterwards admitted that he himself had given his notes to the reporters. He then took a written lecture out of his pocket and began quoting passages from it, but Dr. Ruffer remarked that this was perfectly unnecessary, as he, Dr. Ruffer, already had a shorthand *verbatim* report, taken by two reporters, of everything that was said at one of the meetings addressed by Mr. Westcott.

"On Dr. Ruffer asking him to substantiate his statement that he had seen cultures thrown out of a window at the Institut Pasteur, he denied ever having said such a thing and admitted he had never seen this done. When Dr. Ruffer charged him with having described as an eye-witness an experiment at the Institut Pasteur which had never been performed there. Westcott admitted that *he had never seen in any experiment whatever at the Institute Pasteur*, but he had seen the experiment in 'another laboratory.' He did not volunteer the name of the laboratory nor the date of the experiment, but Dr. Ruffer pointed out that from the shorthand report he distinctly understood the supposed experiment had been done at the Institut Pasteur, and that he, Dr. Ruffer, had also in his possession the report of another of Mr. Westcott's speeches in which he described how he, Westcott, had seen over 500 animals inoculated at the Institut Pasteur, and that in many cases great pain was caused. Westcott again stated he had never seen a single experiment performed at the Institut Pasteur, and was then shown the door.

"GEO. COOPER, Assistant Secretary."

MR. MCCANN AND THE Y. M. C. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Robert McCann of Belfast, who was deputed by the "Home" Association to India as Travelling Secretary to the Y.M.C.A., having completed his period of deputation, returns by the mail of the 7th instant. An opportunity will be afforded the members and friends of the Y.M.C.A., at the missionary meeting to be held on Friday evening, the 6th instant, of bidding Mr. McCann goodbye.

Mr. McCann has made an excellent Travelling Secretary and in the faithful performance of his Y.M.C.A. duties has exhibited a wealth of knowledge and a practical experience of this very important department of Christian work, combined with a characteristic acumen and maturity of thought and judgment that have not only amply justified his deputation to India, but have stamped him as a type of what a Y. M. C. A. Travelling Secretary ought to be. Mr. McCann has sown in India the seeds of a coming abundant Y. M. C. A. harvest with unstinted energy and commendable devotion; and though it may not be his glorious privilege to himself see, he may rejoict in the prospect of knowing and hearing of the ingathering of the fruits of his labours *in* the "Master's" vineyard; and be cheered and stimulated to continued activity elsewhere by the "scriptural" assurance that "his works will follow him," when "he has rested from his labours" here on earth. I think Mr. McCann has placed the Y. M. C. A. under a debt of deep gratitude to himself as a faithful servant of the "Great Master."

The following is a valedictory paragraph sent by the "Grant Road Branch of the Y. M. C. A. with Mr. A. E. B. Gordon (as its secretary) to the Y. M. C. A. "Monthly Letter":—

"Mr. McCann is on the eve of his departure from India. We sincerely regret he cannot remain longer—Yea! for good. But the voice of duty is imperative and Mr. McCann as a loyal and faithful steward must obey the summons to give an account of his stewardship. We unfeignedly thank Mr. Robert McCann for his genuine, personal interest in this district among others and for his many and fully appreciated manifestations of it. In bidding goodbye (i.e., God be with you) we indulge in the cheering hope that his lecture here on the 20th March, 1894, will not be his last, but that it will be followed up when he has recuperated his well-spent energy in his native Emerald Isle, thus adding to the many pleasant associations that indissolubly unite our hearts."—Yours, &c.,

ROBHAM.

Grant Road, Y. M. C. A., 5th April, 1894.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 3 was 557, giving a death-rate of 33·60 per annum per thousand as against 25·88 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·94 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 123 died from fevers; 20, small-pox: 32, measles; 52, phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system 119, affections of the respiratory organs; 29, diarrhœa; 10 dysentery; 26, still-born; 41, told age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 26; Bhathia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 293; Hindu out-caste 41; Musulman 113; Parsee, 16; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 2; European, 7; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races 1. The total number of births was 254 as against 241 the corresponding period of last year, and 274 the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. President, Dr. Blaney (retiring chairman). There were also present:—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. J. P. Conforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Bomonji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Farduji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Govardhandas Gocul-das] Tejpal, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Mr. Jamsedji Karsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. Purshotumdas Mungildas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungildas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

The first business before the meeting was the election of the President of the Corporation for the year 1894-95.

On the motion of Mr. Javerilal, Dr. Blaney, the retiring President, was temporarily called to fill the chair before the election of the new President.

The Chairman said that the first business before the Corporation was the election of a President for the year 1894-95. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, who had given notice of motion on the subject was not present at the meeting, and he (the Chairman), therefore, asked if any other member would take up the motion, which was a proposition for the election of Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi as President of the Corporation for the ensuing year.

Mr. George Cotton said that he very much regretted that the Hon. Mr. Mehta was not present on the occasion to move the motion which stood in his name, because if he was there, he would have said what little it was necessary for him to have said, in a much more graceful and eloquent manner than he (Mr. Cotton) could possibly do. However, Mr. Mehta had given him plenty of time to think over what he ought to say on a motion of that kind. The more he thought over it, the more he was satisfied that it was necessary for him to say very little indeed in favour of a gentleman, who was so well known to the Corporation. Mr. Dharamsi had been a member of the Corporation for many years, and he had charmed them all by his quiet dignity of manner and that courtesy, which always found favour with them. (Applause.) Whenever Mr. Dharamsi found it necessary to speak, his speeches had been full of careful thought and consideration upon every question he addressed the Corporation. He was sure that the Corporation looked upon that as a very high qualification for any gentleman, who was to fill their chair. Those of the members who had the honour of sitting with Mr. Dharamsi on the board of the Standing Committee, would bear him out that they were all highly pleased with the care and caution which he brought to bear on every question that came before them for discussion. He (Mr. Cotton) had also the honour of being at one time a member of the Standing Committee, and he was delighted with the impartial and careful manner in which Mr. Dharamsi treated questions that came before that body. Those were two very high qualifications for a President of the Corporation: but there was besides another qualification, and it was that Mr. Dharamsi fortunately belonged to the legal profession, and being a well-trained man as a lawyer, that qualification would no doubt help him to weigh carefully and thoughtfully every constitutional question that might come up before the Corporation

behalf of himself and of the Corporation he took that opportunity of expressing their highest satisfaction at the nomination of Mr. Dharamsi, who would no doubt prove an excellent President. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The retiring chairman said: It is my duty to welcome Mr. Dharamsi in the chair, which, I am sure, he will adorn. (Applause.)

Mr. Dharamsi having occupied the chair amidst loud applause, tendered his most sincere thanks to the Corporation for the great honour done him in electing him as President of that body. He always regarded the office of President of that great Corporation as the highest civic honour any citizen could aspire to, and it had been conferred on him that day by the unanimous vote of his colleagues. He need hardly assure the members how highly he valued the honour, which they had been pleased to confer upon him. He was not at the same time unmindful that that position carried great responsibility, and being conscious of his shortcomings he would have certainly felt diffident in undertaking its duties, were it not for the fact that the members of the Corporation were always anxious to give their cordial support to the chair. It was scarcely necessary for him to say that he would earnestly endeavour to discharge the duties of that high office to the best of his ability and to maintain the position of the Corporation. (Applause.) He felt sure that during his tenure of office, members would tender him their cordial co-operation. (Loud applause.)

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani said that the Hon. Mr. Javerilal and other members of the Corporation had done their duty to the rising sun, and it was similarly the duty of that body to do their duty to the setting sun. (Laughter and applause.) He meant, their worthy retiring President, Dr. Blaney. (Loud applause.) He had great pleasure in proposing that the best thanks of the Corporation be given to the retiring President for the assiduity and ability with which he had performed the duties of his office during the past year. Dr. Blaney's name was a household word in Bombay; even little children knew him as the great and kind Blaney Sahib. (Applause.) (Dr. Cowasjee: Dr. Blaney is known as Jurywalla Saheb.) Dr. Blaney had long served the public and the Government. The Corporation knew very well the courtesy and great tact and the ability and great experience which the worthy doctor brought to bear on the proceedings of that body, who conferred the high honour of the Presidency twice on Dr. Blaney. (Applause.) The Government of Bombay also knowing the worth of that gentleman twice appointed him Sheriff of Bombay. No more words were necessary to commend the proposition to the Corporation, which he had no doubt would be carried by acclamation. (Loud applause.)

Mr. K. M. Shroff, in seconding the proposition, remarked that Dr. Blaney had so much identified himself with the Bombay Corporation that it was impossible to think of the one without thinking of the other. Dr. Blaney's long, faithful, assiduous, and conscientious services had been worthily recognised by the city. Their hearts were full of gratitude for his long and meritorious services as one of the most able members of the Corporation. There were several questions coming up of late on which Dr. Blaney could have thrown important light but for his position as President, which obliged him to keep silence, and he, therefore, welcomed him back as a member, inasmuch as he would now be in a position to have his say on all matters discussed by the Corporation. Even as their President he could not help bursting out at times, because he could not suppress his knowledge of things. (Laughter.) He hoped that Dr. Blaney would be spared for many years to come to render with health and vigour further services to the city. (Loud applause.)

Brigade-Surgeon Banks had great pleasure in supporting the proposition as one, who was a senior member of Dr. Blaney's profession present on the occasion. He had great pleasure in testifying to everything that had been said by the previous speakers.

Mr. George Cotton remarked that Dr. Cowasjee had just said that Dr. Blaney was known in Bombay as Jurywalla Saheb, but he (Mr. Cotton) might say that Dr. Blaney was paid a higher compliment and known by the Corporation as their Grend Old Man. (Applause.) However much they might differ in politics and even at the Corporation still they had all great respect for their Grand Old Man, who left their chair that day and who at that time of life devoted so much of his time and attention and went about from place to place, and gave up everything in the interest of the city. (Loud applause.) The Municipality was proud of its Grand Old Man. (Renewed applause.)

Mr. Wacha said that Dr. Blaney was known for his energy and activity. He had been serving numerous committees and went through an amount of business, which few could attend to. The Grand Old Man deserved the best thanks of the Corporation and of the city. (Loud applause.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Dr. Blaney, who was cheered on rising, said that in thanking the Corporation for the honour they had done him in passing the resolution so ably put by his friend the Hon. Mr. Sayani the Corporation would pardon him if he left himself utterly alone on this occasion and took the opportunity of telling the Corporation, and through the Corporation the public of Bombay, and the whole Municipal world, what the Corporation had done during the year, and how it had carried out its duties. It had not been usual on an occasion of this kind to state what the real duties of the Corporation had been performed. He thought that was an omission because that Corporation like all Corporation in the world had a bad name with some of the outside public, who thought that Corporations did nothing right, that they did everything wrong, that they wasted the public time, and they talked too much. That general opinion was entertained in Bombay. He had had an opportunity during the last seven and twenty years of talking to all sorts and conditions of men in Bombay about the Municipality. He had heard criticisms favourable and unfavourable to members of the Corporation, but in no instance from the highest official downwards had he ever heard the Corporation warmly congratulated for its energy and its usefulness as a body. It appeared on the other hand, that the opinion still prevailed that the Corporation was a mere talking-machine, a wasteful body, a body that did nearly everything that was wrong, that it made as many mistakes as it possibly could, and scattered broadly the public money. That was the outside opinion; but all the gentlemen present knew by experience that the view of the outside public was untrue. Large numbers of gentlemen went there sacrificing their time and business and bringing their best intelligence to bear on public questions in a manner which showed that they had come there with due thought so as to render faithful, zealous, and good service. They knew—although outsiders did not know it—how often they had received indications even from high quarters that they were doing hard work. He said that that Corporation had always from the time of its institution done its best for the public interest, and had ably performed the duties placed upon it. These duties were after all self-imposed, and as they were honorary duties, he said that there was all the more grounds for congratulation. They would bear him out when he said that a close and careful understanding of the question which had been brought before them had been manifest, when the members had been called upon to discuss important matters. He was not going into the large questions which had been discussed here, as he had perhaps had too large a share in them himself to be able to speak upon them. During his presidency the Corporation had held sixty meetings, or five meetings each month, and it was to the credit of the Corporation that that in no instance in which he had convened a meeting was there a suspension of business for want of a quorum. This was a proof that members had realised what their duties were, and had gone there in order that the business might not be retarded. At these sixty meetings almost every question under the sun had come before them for their judgment and decision—from gas to electricity; from architecture above the ground to architecture below the ground, to pipes, to rates, to water-works, and all sorts of other work beside numberless details of sanitation. Perhaps all the members had not been called upon to speak on these things personally but they had spoken wherever they could bring expert knowledge to bear on any question. Stress had just been laid upon the value of having gentlemen in the Corporation possessing legal knowledge, and this remark applied to other departments of knowledge as well. The discussions they had had been conducted in such a way as to enable gentlemen to know thoroughly before recording their votes on the merits of the question, and at these sixty meetings an unprecedented amount of business had been performed. The Municipal work grew from year to year, and from the Commissioner downwards they had increased work to do. During the speaker's term of office the business had increased more than in any previous year, but he was glad to say it had been successfully completed within the time. He had left to his successor not a single item unattended to. (Cheers.) As they knew the meetings of the Corporation did not by any means represent the business done for the benefit of the city by the Corporation. It was only one-half of the work. He held in his hand an account of forty-five meetings of sub-committees. When they thought of the business delegated to these sub-committees they would see that the work performed by them had been as great as that done at the Corporation meetings. Questions were relegated to sub-committees, which could not be discussed in a large body like that, and he instanced the House Connections Committee as one involving a great deal of special and technical knowledge. In fact the duties devolving on these committees were quite as exacting and required just as many brains as the work of the Corporation meetings did. When they added the duties of the sub-committees to those of the Corporation, they might lay claim to have faithfully discharged their duties. He wished to add that while the actual business they had done was greater than in any previous year the amount of discussion respecting the business had been actually less. He was a very good witness on this point, for when he sat in the chair his mouth was closed, and he was well able to observe what was going on; he could therefore say there had been no waste of time and no idle talk. Some matters had been passed without discussion because the members knew thoroughly well the subject on which they were going to vote and would not waste time in useless discussion. He considered that as the retiring President it was his duty to give this explanation of the way in which the members of the Corporation had carried out their duties. In saying this he must not forget the instrument which had given vitality to the whole affair and guided the Committee and Corporation meetings—he must not forget the Municipal Commissioner. (Cheers.) He was not in the habit of using words of praise and he would not say more than he could possibly help, lest Mr. Acworth should be too proud. (Laughter.) But that which was Mr. Acworth's due he would fearlessly and honestly give. (Cheers.) Sitting next to Mr. Acworth and watching him closely he had found he did not hold pieces of information up his sleeve to be launched against members who were innocent of knowledge. The Commissioner had at all times given his information broadcast to any member who had asked for it. (Cheers.) More he (Dr. Blaney) would not say; he had said enough of Mr. Acworth as the guiding spirit of their debates. As for his position as their President, there was no mystery in the success they said he had achieved. The admirable manner in which they had managed the business that was placed before them during the year, left him like the little stars in the firmament, to twinkle, and even brightly to shine in the President's chair, if they thought they had seen him shining, because like these little stars in the firmament, he really had nothing else to do but to go on shining in his idleness. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE PROPOSED INCREASE TO THE BOMBAY POLICE FORCE.

Mr. Javerilal asked for priority to be given to the consideration of the letter to the President from Mr. Acting Secretary Whitworth, dated 23rd instant, forwarding a copy of the report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the proposal of the Commissioner of Police for an increase to the Bombay City Police, together with various minutes appended to the report intimating that Government had addressed the Government of India and asked for the whole increase recommended by the committee, namely 20 Europeans, 117 mounted native police (in addition to the 33 already employed), and 150 additional foot police. Also the consideration of the letter, dated 2nd March 1894, from the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., to the President on the subject of the increase, and also letter from the Judicial Department, dated 17th March, 1894, to the President, stating that the Government of India wished to be made acquainted before the 15th April, with the views of the Corporation on the proposals for the increase.

Priority having been granted the Hon. Mr. Javerilal proposed that with reference to the letter of the Government of Bombay, a committee be appointed for the purpose of reporting thereon within a month's time and that the Government of India be requested through the Bombay Government to give extension of time as the Corporation could only work in the way regulated by law. The committee to consist of the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, Mr. G. W. Roughton. Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Mr. Dinshaw Edaljee Wacha, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Dr. Viegas, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, and the Municipal Commissioner. He said that the reasons induced him to move the resolution for the appointment of the committee, namely, that the question was a very complicated one and that there was difference of opinion not only on the part of the members of the committee but also the members of the Corporation. There were certain papers which were not placed before the Corporation. At all events they were not formally before them.

The President here remarked that he had just then received from the retiring President the papers relating to the question which has appeared in the public press.

Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur seconded Mr. Javerilal's motion.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that the names of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Yajnik and Mr. W. R. Hamilton be added on the committee.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion.

Mr. Kursondass Chabildass proposed that the name of Mr. Vincent be added to the committee but Mr. Vincent begged to be excused from serving.

Mr. Roughton said that the question admitted of no delay. The Government of India would not be likely to extend the time they had specified and four weeks were not required for the consideration of the question. One week was quite sufficient for the purpose. He proposed that the words "within one month" in the resolution, should be altered to "within one week."

Mr. George Cotton seconded the amendment stating that at all events Mr. Roughton had advanced a sound reason for making the alteration in the original proposition. The Government of India would not probably extend the time. The Corporation had their member on the committee and the question was well considered by the committee as to the necessity for increasing the police force. They would be falling behind in their duty to the citizens of Bombay by delaying the consideration of the question. He was a large tax-payer, paying something like Rs. 26,000 annually, and if there was any additional burden placed on the public he would have to contribute a heavy share Few members had so much experience as himself about the police being over-burdened. He had very great experience although not so great as his friends Mr. Acworth and Mr. Vincent had and he was convinced that they were not doing their duty to the citizens of Bombay by delaying the increase of the police force. This was not the time for him to explain his reasons as to why he supported the increase of the police force, but when the time came he would express his opinion as strongly and as plainly as would be necessary to satisfy them as to the necessity of increasing the force.

Mr. Wacha said that it was simply ridiculous to suppose that the Corporation were failing in their duty to the citizens of Bombay by delaying the consideration of the question. It was a very important question to the small as well as the large rate-payers. They had to collect facts to ascertain whether it was necessary to increase the police force. The subject required a careful consideration, and if they hurried on without proper enquiry they would be falling short of their duty to the ratepayers. A ratepayer who paid a tax of one rupee was as much interested as a man who paid a tax amounting to Rs. 26,000. They must remember that the whole question had come before the Corporation only that day for the first time. They had not received the papers, which had appeared in the local dailies. It was a very serious question, and because one was in favour of it he should not want to push it on. Dr. Blaney had just then remarked that the Corporation was doing their business in a business-like manner, and he did not, therefore, think that the Government of India would refuse to sanction the extension of time. Mr. Cotton's arguments were entirely one-sided.

Mr. K. M. Shroff remarked that the arguments advanced by Mr. Cotton to expedite this question were not worth much. The papers were not for many months before the Corporation. They had received the papers for the first increase of the police force some months ago but they had not received any papers in relation to the proposed second increase. They knew nothing about the second increase, and as to the facts regarding it they were utterly in the dark. It was quite just and proper that the Corporation should have time to carefully consider the details relating to it.

Mr. Roughton said that after hearing what had fallen from Mr. Shroff and Mr. Wacha he wished to withdraw his amendment. The meeting having allowed him to do so the Hon. Mr. Setalwad remarked that there was a technical objection to the Municipal Commissioner serving on the committee. How could he have a right of voting? Of course it was desirable to have his valuable assistance which would materially help the committee in their consideration. He did not want to disparage the value of his assistance to the committee in any way. He proposed that the Commissioner's name be left out.

The Commissioner remarked that he had a right to be always present at the sub-committee meetings, but he did not give his vote nor did he sign the report.

After this explanation Mr. Setalwad withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Bomanjee Master was against the increase of the police force, which he said was only proposed on account of the recent riots. If a few hundred badmashes committed a riot why should the other peaceful citizens suffer? The Government should protect the public with the assistance of the military in the time of such unfortunate and lamentable riots.

The original motion with the addition of the names of Mr. Hamilton and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal was then put to the vote and carried.

STORM WATER AT WODEHOUSE BRIDGE.

Mr. Roughton proposed and Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas seconded that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 2,008 for cost of laying pipes to carry away storm water from the Wodehouse bridge to the sea in order to prevent nuisance in the rains, the cost to be met from unappropriated surplus balance to be adjusted hereafter against surplus cash balances.

Mr. Dinshah E. Watcha proposed as an amendment and the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded "That the subject be deferred until the drainage of the houses in Colaba Causeway is completed."

Upon being put to the vote there was an equal number for and against the motion, and the Chairman giving his casting vote against it, it was declared lost.

After transacting some other business the Corporation adjourned.

THE LATE MR. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALI, C.I.E.

THE friends of the late Mr. S. S. Bengali, C.I.E., assembled in large numbers, on Tuesday evening last, at the Dady Seth's fire-temple, to celebrate in a solemn manner the first anniversary of his death. This movement was intiated by Messrs. K. R. Kama, J. C. Kama, D. R. Chichgar, and B. B. Patel, who secured the consent of most of the deceased gentleman's friends to celebrate the anniversary. The movement had also the co-operation of the Shums-ul-Ulama Dustoor Peshotunjee B. Sanjana, Ervad Darab Peshotun Sanjana, Shums-ul-Ulma Jivunjee Jamsetji Mody, Ervad Khursedji M. Kateli, Edulji K. Antia, Sheriadji D. Bharucha, J. E. Dadachanji, B. R. Nariman, and several other learned priests of the Shenshai sect of the Parsees. The prayers were said by Dustoor Peshotun, followed by other solemn devotions addressed to God for the peaceful rest of the soul of the deceased gentleman. Mr. K. R. Kama delivered an address in Guzerati on the appropriateness of keeping in solemn memory the name of the departed worthy for his many estimable qualities and praiseworthy actions which had gained him undying gratitude not only of his caste people, but of the community at large. Mr. Jivanjee Mody then sang a sacred psalm, and explained its meaning in plain language, on the sublimity of the Zoroastrian religion and the ceremonies attending the death of a Zoroastrian. Mr. K. R. Kama alluded to the philanthropic acts of Mr. Bengali, which were so familiar to all who knew him. The religious parts of the "jusson" concluded with Mr. Pheroze Rustomjee Batlivala singing a sacred song composed by him for this solemn occasion, after which the whole assembly partook of a dinner prepared by Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Confectioner; and thanksgiving having been offered by the priests and laymen, the assembly broke up at 9 o'clock

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Dalhousie, under the command of Commander F. M. Barwick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port was left on the 26th March, with the 28th Bombay Pioneers, consisting, of 8 officers, 14 native officers, 1 bandmaster, 684 men, 50 followers, and 2 horses. The Dalhousie has been on general duty at Rangoon since May 1892, and occasionally carried troops, between Rangoon Madras, Calcutta, and Chittagong. She will probably leave here for Aden on the 13th instant for station duty there. During the voyage there were two deaths of sepoys. The following are the officers:—Major R. Reilly, Captains W. St. L. Chase, and L. H. Vidal; Lieuts. L. M. Foster, P. M. Lane, G. D. M. Moore and H. V. M. Langtry, of the 28th Bombay Pioneers, Surgeon-Lt. F. E. Swinton, Med. Staff.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aran, Clara	Ferriberg, Miss V	Pierre, D'Arenberg
Ariques, J, Major	Gallmidi, J	Pollon, F
Andrews, James H	Gibbs, F	Rosumasen, M
Abdul Rahim Sidick	Gillora, Mrs	Rosenberg, M
Allen, C H	Goodhall, C, Sergt	Roper, Miss
Affleck, Edeth, Miss	Heyer, Mrs	Rumley, Moir
Armfield, F	Hall, Surg. Captain General	Reiter, R
Alrerke bin Vali	Halt, Geo	Roper, Miss C
Ar Krishna Swami Ayes	Hamilton, F, Mrs	Rosenbleim, M
Braine, Miss	Hamilton, F W D	Robbrechli, M
Blanche, Miss Emma	Howksley, K V J	Stephenson, S R
Berkowich, F	Hart, Col K C V C	Stebbing, Capt A R
Bell, Capt. R R	Hill, V C	Spright, E
Barrington, Lieut V	Hashagen, Mrs G	Stock, A C
Brandenbary, A E	Ives, R J	Smith, J C, Mrs
Borton	Johnson, A G, Mrs	Stewart, Miss Edith
Bigos, E	Joryner, R	Shankland, J
Brown, Miss Mary	Jones, Capt R D P	Stuart, M, Mrs
Baird, John	Jones, Miss Mary	Snelling, P
Cleron, Maus Henry	Kannrenther, F S	Swasi, R N
Canningham, G H	Lambert, F G	Spencer, H J
Cordeux, C H Mrs	Lead, Captain A M	Sharpe, F S
Challenger, H L	Legart, Mrs E	Sharchan, S A
Chappel, D G P	Lea, R	Thurnam, Miss C
Clerk, Capt A C	Lea, Miss	Thornton, Mrs
Davies, Sydney W	Laughton, E	Tosuary, Revd A
Danikian, S	Mason, F S	Thompson, G S
Drewitz, H	Mowis, Mrs	Tati, Mrs
Dunmore, Earl of	Moritz, Miss	Ufee, Adolf
Dharamdas Mookerjee	Madge, D F	Van, Orestralen, Mr
Dwarkanath, Ghose	Monlague, J D	Vincent, G
Dwal, M R	Michel, Ch	Warwick, and Co
Denham, Mr	Minto, J	Wilson, Lady Sarah
Diamanti, O	Neville, Mrs	White, D, Mrs
Dundee, Dr J C	O'Reilly, Surg Lt Col	Whitley, E G
Forrester, A	Orr, Geo	Williams, E H
Fox, H W	Otto, J E	Wilson, J
Fenhall, W	Paton, F W	Winckler C I
Fischer, Care	Pehlivanian, S	Walesh, R N
Furney, J L	Pottinger, Mrs	Warnefied, R W A
	Pandolfini, P S	Willes, Miss E F
	Pitnaon, P	Widon, G
		Xydias, P

THE Private Secretary of Prince Damrong of Siam, during his visit to Burma, took stock of the style of administration that obtains in Burma under the British dispensation. In the Secretariat office, Rangoon, he was informed that, in this go-ahead, telegraph, telephone and railway age, the correspondence of the local Government of Burma with the Government of India is, except in the most extraordinary circumstances, never dealt with in less time than six months, the "standing rule" being that if correspondence be not answered, a first reminder is sent at the end of the seventh month, and after that the reminders are poured into the Supreme Government "once every three months!" The pace at which the province is governed must be terrific.

ONE frequently hears, writes the *Pioneer*, of officials being placed on special duty in connection with comparatively unimportant work, their labours being a mystery to the outside world. Would not the Government be well advised to appoint some officer for three months at least to gather together all the threads of the exchange compensation question and disentangle the many knots which have already been tied by departmental agency? Certain fixed principles should guide all decisions, whether they are pronounced in Bengal or Bombay, in one circle of accounts or another: nothing should be left to individual officers to construe according to their own views of the published orders of Government. The discontent which has already arisen is very great, and it will increase unless steps are taken to make the orders on the subject plain and consistent. The last instance of eccentricity on the part of the authorities is a ruling, in one accounts circle at least, that officers of the British service on general or sick leave are to be deprived of their compensation. Now an officer on leave in this country does not forfeit his Indian pay, and this being so, why should he be "cut" the small sum granted him in consideration of the loss he sustains from the depreciation of the rupee? He requires money when on leave just as much as when on duty, if, indeed, his expenses are not higher when he is away from his regiment or his staff appointment; and it certainly seems unjust that he should be fined for taking leave which is justly his due, or which he is compelled to take owing to ill-health. The Government of India are accused in some quarters of having been too generous in granting compensation at all, but they seem bent upon making it as small as possible and upon irritating those who have to receive it at their hands.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle,

OPENING OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

THE House of Lords met at two o'clock on the 12th ult., when the third session of the thirteenth Parliament of the reign of Queen Victoria was opened by Royal Commission. The only Peers present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Norton, the Bishop of Newcastle, the Bishop of Bangor, Lord Kensington, Lord Camoys, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and the Earl of Denbigh. A large number of ladies occupied seats in the body of the House and on the Opposition side, while the Strangers Gallery was also well filled, principally by ladies. Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, and Sir George Bowyer occupied seats in the Diplomatic Gallery. The Lords Commissioners, who were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquess of Ripon, Earl Spencer, the Marquess of Breadalbane, and Lord Carrington, having taken their places on the usul bench in front of the Throne, the Lord Chancellor directed Captain Butler, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the House of Commons. In a few minutes Mr. Mellor, the Deputy-Speaker, accompanied by between fifty and sixty members of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar, when the Lord Chancellor read.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

"I regret, in view of the recent completion of your arduous labours, to have to summon you so soon to renew them.

"MY relations with foreign Powers continue to be amicable and satisfactory.

"The negotiations between my Government and that of the Emperor of Russia for the settlement of frontier question in Central Asia are proceeding in a spirit of mutual confidence and goodwill, which gives every hope of an early and equitable adjustment.

"Negotiations are also in progress with the Government of the United States for the purpose of executing the award of the Court of Arbitration on the question of the Seal Fisheries in the Behring Sea.

"I have pleasure in also informing you that the protracted and intricate arrangements for fixing the frontier between my Burmese dominions and those of the Emperor of China have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the signature of a formal convention.

"Two collisions, accompanied by a lamentable loss of life, have lately occurred with French colonial forces in West Africa. I await the result of the inquiry instituted with regard to these deplorable occurrences in the full confidence that they will be examined in the calm and dignified temper that befits two great nations on such an occasion.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

"The Estimates for the public service of the year will be laid before you. They will be found to make full and adequate provision for the defence of the Empire.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

"The recent improvement in the state of Ireland has been continuous and marked, and agrarian crime has been reduced under the administration of the ordinary law to the lowest point that has been reached for the last fifteen years.

"The condition, however, of a considerable body of evicted tenants in that country requires early attention, and a measure will be submitted to you with a view to a reasonable settlement of a question deeply affecting the well-being of Ireland.

"Bills will be submitted to you for the amendment of registration and the abolition of plural voting at Parliamentary elections.

"Measures will be laid before you dealing with the Ecclesiastical Establishments in Wales and Scotland.

"There will also be presented Bills having for their object the equalisation of rates in London; the establishment of a system of local government in Scotland on the same basis as that recently accorded to England and Wales; and the exercise of a direct local control over the liquor traffic.

"You will also be asked to consider measures for the promotion of conciliation in labour disputes; for the amendment of the Factory and Mines Acts; and for the reform of the present method of conducting inquiries into fatal accidents in Scotland.

"Upon all your labours and deliberations I humbly implore the blessing and guidance of Almighty God."

Salutations having been exchanged between the Deputy Speaker and the Lords Commissioners, the Commons retired from the bar, and the siting was suspended until a quarter past four o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor again took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past four o'clock. There was a very large attendance of peers, especially on the Opposition side of the House, and the space in front of the Throne was crowded. The side galleries were occupied by ladies, among whom were their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Tuck and the Duchess of York. A number of members of the House of Commons were also present. The Duke of York occupied a seat on the cross benches. The Earl of Rosebery, who entered the House at half-past four o'clock, was warmly cheered by the Ministerial peers.

THE ADDRESS.

Lord Swansea, who wore the uniform of a deputy lieutenant, moved the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, which was, as usual, an echo of that document. He expressed his srtisfaction at the fact that our relations with foreign Powers were cordial, and his confidence that this state of things would be maintained under the noble earl at the head of the Government. He thought that the country would hear with gratification that measures were to be taken to strengthen the Navy, and congratulated the peers upon the tranquillity which prevailed in Ireland. Referring to the measures announced in the royal speech, he declared that he saw no reason why a Bill for the abolition of plural voting should be regarded with apprehension, and said that the introduction of a Bill for the Disestablishment of the English Church in Wales would bring joy to the souls of thousands and tens of thousands of people in that country. He believed that such a measure would be one of the most Conservative that Parliment could adopt. Why had Nonconformity taken such hold on the people? He believed that it was mainly due to the neglect of the people of Wales by the Church, and the abuse of Church preferment in past time. It was also due to the fact that no adequate provision had been made by the Church for the spiritual wants of the rapidly-increasing population of the Wales. Those wants, however, had been met by the voluntary efforts of the people in connection with the Nonconformist bodies. What the people of Wales now asked for was religious equality in the eye of the law. That had been given to the people of Ireland. Why should it not be extended to the loyal, God-fearing, and Protestant Welsh? There was no animosity on their part towards the Church. All they sought was justice, and that he hoped they would receive at their lordships' hands. He also trusted that the House would give a cordial assent to the Local Option Bill, the object of which was to abate the curse to the liquor traffic. He also expressed his approval of other measures contemplated by the Government, and concluded by an eloquent and emphatic tribute to Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Hawkesbury, who wore a naval uniform, seconded the Address. After referring in terms of warm eulogy to the great career of Mr. Gladstone, and glancing at the satisfactory state of the relations between England and foreign countries, he went on to express the strong satisfaction that the Government intended to make such provision as would enable our Navy to cope with any possible combination of hostile fleets, and to protect our trade in every part of the world. Touching upon other points in the royal Speech he insisted especially upon the importance of dealing in a generous manner with the case of the evicted Irish tenants.

The Marquess of Salisbury said that if he had prided himself upon the judicial character of his observations he should have avoided the subject of Welsh Disestablishment; upon which the mover of the Address had dwelt in so much detail. (Laughter.)

THE NEW PREMIER ON MR. GLADSTONE.

The Earl of Rosebery, who was loudly cheered on rising, after complimenting the mover and seconder of the Address, said that they on their side of the House were under the shadow of a great grief, for they had just lost the greatest leader that any party ever had. The tribute which the noble marquess had paid to the character and genius of Mr. Gladstone had left nothing to desire. Every one, indeed, must appreciate the greatness of Mr. Gladstone's career, but there was one circumstance which made his retirement especially pathetic—that was the length of years over which that course had extended (Hear, hear.) One could not help being reminded of some noble river that had gathered its colour from the various soils through which it had passed, but which had preserved its identity while gathering itself into one splendid volume before entering the sea. (Cheers.) The noble marquess had complained of the brevity of the narrative and recitals in the Queen's Speech. He gathered that he thought ought to be a chronicle of all that had happened since Parliament last met. But, considering that it was only a week since Parliament met the speech surely more than fulfilled that test. (Laughter.) He would however endeavour to supply some of the omissions to which the noble marquess had referred. [His lordship then referred to France and Siam. His remarks will be found under our "India in Parliament."] As to Matabeleland, he did not know that he could add much to the ample reports that had appeared in the daily press. The campaign had been conducted with signal ability and success, and the settlement of the country was now engaging the attention of the Colonial Secretary. Egypt was tranquil and prosperous. Certain incidents which had occurred during the last fourteen months had indeed given us reason to doubt the permanence of the institutions we had established in that country. They would need vigilant supervision by this country for some time to come but so far as he knew we had no cause for anxiety. Full information would be given as to the policy of the Government in regard to Uganda when the supplementary estimates were moved in in the House of Commons. Turning to the domesitic policy of the Government, the noble marquess said that it was that of the Newcastle Programme which was likely to continue unimpaired so long as they remained in office. But no one knew better than the noble marquess what had been and were the obstacles to the realiation of that programme. (Hear, hear.) Then allusion had been made to the absence of any mention of a measure for shortening the duration of Parliament. But so long as the House of Lords dealt with the Government Bills as they had done it seemed that it would not be shorter but longer Parliaments which would be required. (Laughter.) He would not then enter into the question of Welsh and Scotch Disestablishment further than to say that he did not think the two cases stood on the same footing. In Wales there was an almost unanimous demand for the removal of an alien church, which was doing more harm than good to the cause of religion. In Scotland, on the other hand, the case was that of a nation divided into two parts by the hard and fast line of church establishment. He then came to the question of Ireland, which was one that the Government had no desire to shirk or evade. The noble marquess had asked why they did not propose a Home Rule Bill again this year. He should have thought the answer sufficiently obvious, It was enough for the House of Commons to have spent one whole session in passing an elaborate measure on the subject. It did not seem to be the function of that House to pass bills simply in order that they might be rejected by the House of Lords. Then the noble marquess said that they might appeal to the country. Well, they would not be slow to make that appeal when the time was ripe for it, but the one conclusive reason why they would not appeal at once was that they could not concede the right of that hereditary House to force a dissolution. (Cheers.) The noble marquess spoke of the lapse of time that might be required for the operation of the two remedies for Irish discontent on which he relied. And he supposed that for this operation it would be necessary that a Conservative Government should be kept in office. (Laugher.) The party opposite had, however, been in office for a good part of the last fifty years, and he did not see that they had done much to promote Irish content and prosperity. If there was now any approach to it this was not due to light railways, but to the hope held out by the Liberal Party that the great boon of local self-government for local affairs, so long as it was consonant with the due control of the Imperial Parliament, would not long be delayed. (Cheers.) After quoting statistics showing the recent decline in Irish crime during the twenty months of Mr. Morley's wise and just administration, the noble earl went on to say that the noble marquess had remarked that before Home Rule could be conceded to Ireland, England must be willing to grant it. No doubt a majority of English members were now hostile to the measure. But he believed that the coversion of England to Home Rule depended on the conduct of Ireland herself, and that if she continued to show herself entitled to the boon that conversion would not be slow. He did not himself look at the question of Home Rule from the point of view of Ireland alone. He believed that Ireland never would be contented unless Home Rule was granted, and further he believed that in this matter we had not merely to satisfy the Irish who lived in Ireland itself. For the good of our empire and for the continued solidity of our relations with our brethren across the Atlantic, it was necessary to produce a policy which would satisfy the Irish race. On the highest imperial grounds he believed that the maintenance of our empire depended, not on centralisation, but on decentralisation, and if we once began to tread this path we should have to go on and satisfy Scoland and Wales also, so as to relieve this groaning Imperial Parliament from some part of the weight of its burthen. He would only in conclusion, appeal to the generosity of the House which he was sure would not be wanting. The Government and their supporters in that House were a wretched remnant. They had enemies in front of them; enemies—he trusted more lenient enemies—on the right, and he was afraid, from recent divisions, no very cordial support from the left (the bench of bishops). They had been severely crippled by the loss of their leader, but still they stood before them confident in their strength, because they had a firm belief in a large measure of support from the people of this country. (Cheers.)

The address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at half past six o'clock.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, March 12, Mr. Warner moved the Address in reply to her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, and Mr. Fenwick seconded the motion. In referring to the paragraph that dealt with labour questions, the latter expressed his regret at the omission of all reference to the Employers Liability Bill.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Sir J. Fergusson drew attention to the announcement that it was intended to deal with the Established Churches in Scotland and Wales. It was, he urged, intolerable that an institution so ancient and venerable as the Church of Scotland should be menaced in successive years, apparently with the sole object of disturbing the minds of the people. He earnestly protested against the assumption that the majority of the people of Scotland were in favour of disestablishment.

Lord R. Churchill moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Sexton thereupon took occasion to complain of the new procedure with reference to the balloting for private member's Bills, and he contended that such a change ought not to be made except by a vote of the whole House. He complained that the action of the clerk assistant in declining to receive his notice had deprived him of the chances of the ballot this year.

The Chancellor of the Exchquer thought the House would not desire to deal with the question in the absence of the Speaker, whose indisposition they all regretted. When the right hon. gentleman returned to the chair he would no doubt state his views upon the subject.

Mr. balfour considered that the suggestion of the leader of the House was wise and prudent.

Mr. Timothy Healy submitted that this was not a matter with which the Speaker had anything to do, as he had no more power to alter the law of Parliament than the humblest member of that Assembly. He suggested that in the circumstances the ballot should be postponed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that the subject should be mentioned again before the time of public business on March 13.

The motion for the adjournment of the debate was agreed to, and the House rose at half-past twelve o'clock.

The debate on the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was resumed on March 13 by Lord R. Churchill, who said that an attempt to pass all the Bills announced in the Speech from the Throne would end in passing hardly any of them. In his opinion it was certain that Home Rule would never pass, and that the House of Lords would never be abolished—at least in our time. The utterances of Lord Rosebery on some important topics had been most ambiguous, and had varied at different periods. However, it was clear that the noble lord could not recede from the emphatic declaration which he made to his party at the Foreign Office on Monday. Unionists ought to have no doubt that the present Prime Minister was bound to prosecute the scheme of Home Rule which was brought in last year by Mr. Gladstone and rejected by the House of Lords. The admission made by the noble lord on Monday evening that the English majority must and would be converted to Home Rule was nothing but an attempt to cajole the House of Lords and the Unionist Party. Formerly Lord Rosebery proposed to mend the House of Lords, but now that he was First Minister of the Crown and had to keep together a majority he was in favour of ending that Assembly. The duty of the Unionist Party would be to oppose to the utmost in the future, as in the past, the radical and revolutionary measures adopted by the Government.

Mr. J. Morley, adverting to the hanging of the Government of Ireland Bill remarked that, whatever the fate of Home Rule might be, it could not be denied that the temporary suspension of that measure had had no such disastrous effect on events in Ireland as Lord Salisbury seemed to apprehended. There could, he declared amid Nationalist cheers be no possibility of mistake as to the intention of the Prime Minister to use all the power which his new position gave him to prosecute the cause of Home Rule. Reference had been made to his lordship's admission that before Irish Home Rule was conceded by Parliament, England would have to be convinced of its justice. This

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE richest actor in the world is said to be M. Coquelin, whose fortune is estimated at £200,000. Next to him, in point of wealth, is probably Mr. Henry Irving.

IT has been found necessary to keep the eyes of little Princess Eva of Battenberg well shaded, her recent accident having rendered them peculiarly sensitive to strong light.

Writing about the Drawing Room, the "World" mentions the following momentous fact:—"Lord Chesterfield was the smartest man there, but his collar was nothing like so high as Lord Craven's."

Arrangements have been completed in New York for the departure next July of a large party of lady and gentlemen cyclists. It is intended to visit all the centres of interest in Ireland, Scotland, and England.

It is reported that Verdi has completed his new opera, which will be entitled "Giulietta e Romeo," and that it is intended to give the first performance of the work in Milan on St. Stephen's Day, December 26. It is also said that Signor Boito has handed a new libretto to to the enterprising old maestro, who will begin work upon it immediately.

Some time ago, in spite of considerable opposition, a Mrs. Lincoln supplied the inmates of an old ladies' home in Boston with a number of rocking-chairs. A fortnight ago she visited the institution, and one of the old ladies rose from one of the chairs and said: "Mrs. Lincoln, I pray for you every night that you may have a wheeled chair in heaven."

The Austrian Emperor and Empress are staying at Cape Martin. The Emperor rises punctually at 3 a.m., drinks a glass of milk with an egg in it, takes a bath, and writes till 6 a.m., when he eats a very substantial breakfast, and sets out for a brisk walk. Lager beer is the favourite beverage, and it is almost invariably drunk by the Emperor himself when at dinner.

An indication of what is to be fashionable in suits this spring and summer comes from Glasgow, where the clothiers state that they mean to push vicunas and cheviots. The former cloth, it may be explained, is of a softer make than the latter. The colour that will find most favour will be dark. Checked soft Saxony suitings will also be in vogue. They are somewhat similar to the "ranges" that were popular seven years ago.

There seems to be quite a chorus of hostile criticism against Leoncavallo's new opera "I Medici" in Germany. One critic calls him "a charlatan," aother "a clever juggler"—which is much the same thing we suppose—a third laughs at his libretto, with its silly accentuation of the fact that everything is "founded on fact." But all agree that it contains sweet, some say "syrupy" melodies. Well, that is just what the general public likes: so, in spite of the countrymen of Wagner, we may expect that "I Medici" is going to have a great vogue.

Teetotallers are very much concerned about an announcement just made by the consulting medical officer of Haileybury College, Dr. C. E. Shelly, who in delivering the first of a series of six lectures before the National Health Society, mentioned as a curious circumstance "that a bacterium had recently been discovered in a particular tract of the alimentary canal, which decomposed the sugar it met with and absorbed a portion of the alcohol it obtained from it. As abstainers were fond of sugars and sweets, it thus appeared that they manufactured alcohol on their own premises instead of going to the distillers for it."

The Chairman of the London County Council, according to a writer in the Million, on the "Noses of the Great," has the longest of these "intellectual rudders." It measures three inches in length, and the shortest is Mr. Herbert Gardner's. Mr. Gladstone's is two inches and three-quarters, and Sir William Harcourt's two inches and a half. Mr. Morley's nose, we read, seem to "sniff the east wind from afar, and one instinctively pities the east wind in that conflict.' It is added that all the long-nosed statesmen suffer from colds in the head.

The following is narrated of Miss Margot Tennant, the young lady who is engaged to the Home Secretary. When last the Emperor William was in London she wished to make his aquaintance, and did so quite sans facon, or, more correctly in her own fashion, when they both chanced to be riding in the Row. The Emperor, who is usually a great stickler for all forms and ceremonies, was delighted with his new friend, and paid her many marks of attention whilst in London.

The editor of a French press-cutting agency (says the "Daily News"), who deals with the newspapers of the entire civilised world, has made a calculation as to who is the oftenest mentioned public character in the present day. Napoleon, it appears, stands first although this is probably in consequence of the passing fashion for things Napoleonic that set in some time ago. After the Corsican comes the present Emperor of Germany; then Prince Bismarck, and only in the fourth place Mr. Gladstone. Immediately after Mr. Gladstone comes M. Carnot; and Pope Leo XIII. is rather a bad sixth.

In the ("Law Times") there is an interesting paper on the famous Mr. Justice Maule. We are reminded of his rejoinder to the witness who remarked—"My Lord, you may believe me or not, but I have stated not a word that is false, for I have been wedded to truth from infancy." "Yes, sir, said Maule, but the question is, how long have you been a widower? On another occasion a convicted prisoner exclaimed, on the verdict being given, "May God strike me dead, my Lord, if I did it." Maule waited a few minutes, and then said—"As Providence has not seen fit to interpose the sentence of the Court is, &c."

We are specially pleased to see that the Stanhope Gold Medal of the Royal Humane Society has been conferred upon Captain S. W. Scrase-Dickens, of the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry. The facts were communicated to us by a passenger in the Peshawur, in which Captain Scrase-Dickens was being invalided home. It will be remembered that while in the Red Sea a Lascar fell overboard, and would inevitably have been drowned had Captain Scrase-Dickens not jumped overboard and saved him. The fact that he was only just recovering from an attack of fever made his gallantry the more commendable.

The Queen was asked to purchase the necklace, earrings, and brooch in the Eglinton collection of jewels which had belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, but Her Majesty declined, as Queen Mary is not one of her "favourites." Some time ago a fine portrait of Charles II. came into the market, and the Queen was urgently requested to buy it for the Royal collection at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty refused, and then an elaborate "memorandum" was sent to the Palace, in which the reasons for buying the picture were enumerated. Ultimately the queen decided to purchase the work, and she thus endorsed the "memorandum:" "I consent, but with great reluctance, for I do not like Charles II."

It is a Gladstonian paper which makes this candid confession:—It is unfortunately true that the great activity of the Conservative Central Organisation, preparing for a general election, is not being correspondingly emulated by the similar organisation of the Liberals. It is said that matters have not been going satisfactorily and smoothly of late at Parliament Street, and there has been a great deal of friction among the officials. ... Generally speaking, the strings are not being well kept in hand. What truth there is in the statement I cannot say, but it is freely reported that Parliament Street is trembling at the anticipated revelations which will go forth to the world when Jabez Balfour comes to these shores and is a prominent figure at the Old Bailey.

The retirement of Mr. Gladstone is, the "World" is told, causing a flutter of its own in the Roman Catholic Church. Lord Beaconsfield's prophecy that his rival would die in a monastery or a madhouse is remembered; and the madhouse is not in question. When Manning and Hope Scott seceded from the Church of England, Mr. Gladstone said he felt as if he had "lost his two eyes." Writing to a Roman Catholic correspondent lately in reference to the parting with Manning, Mr. Gladstone says:—It was not a quarrel, but a death. But I am quite certain that to the last his personal feeling never changed; and I believe also that he kept a promise made in 1851 to remember me before God at the most solemn moments—a promise which I greatly valued. A Roman Catholic newspaper, the "Weekly Register," announces that though the failure of eyesight is the immediate occasion of Mr. Gladstone's retirement, his real motive is to have leisure to make his soul, as they say in Ireland.

The approaching retirement of Lord Hopetoun from the Governorship of Victoria has already caused some speculation (writes a correspondent) as to his successor. There is a general hope in official circles that Lord Rosebery will see his way to give Sir West Ridgeway an occupation worthier of his abilities than that which he at present occupies, and this would undoubtedly be an excellent appointment. Still the presumption is that the Governorship will go to some Gladstonian Peer, though there are always the claims of Sir Robert Hamilton to be considered. The name of Lord Hawkesbury has been mentioned, as also that of the gentleman who must still be called Mr. Stuart Rendel. The former would be an unexceptionable nomination, and though Mr. Rendel is getting rather old for entirely fresh experiences his hospitality would make him a popular Governor. It is improbable, however, that a decision will be taken just yet, as Lord Hopetoun has several months longer at Melbourne.

THE VICEROY AT LUCKNOW.

THE Lucknow Municipal Board waited upon the Viceroy at Government House by appointment on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, and presented an address to His Excellency. After an expression of the usual Loyal sentiments and of the high regard entertained for Her Majesty's representative in India, the address went on to assure His Excellency of the Board's cherished sense of the great importance of the trust committed to them by the gift of Local Self-Government. The efforts of the Board are being directed to the improvement of the general health of the city, by the adoption of sanitary measures, the maintenance of medical institution, and by the establishment of a scheme for the plentiful supply of pure water. This scheme is rapidly approaching completion, and soon will supply a much needed want, and prove beneficial to the health of the city. The financial difficulties in carrying out the work would have proved too great a burden had not the Government afforded substantial aid. There is also under preparation a project for the improvement of the drainage system of the city, which is likely to prove very beneficial. The Municipality has established a large number of schools for girls and boys, by means of which the education and moral well-being of the citizens are being safeguarded. The Board thanked His Excellency for the honour conferred on the citizens by the Viceregal visit, and expressed their confidence that the people of Lucknow, in common with those of all parts of this great Empire will benefit by His Excellency's wise and beneficent rule. In conclusion the Board expressed the hope that His Excellency would carry with him none but pleasant recollections of Lucknow, when the time came for him to leave.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied to the address in the following terms: I have to express to you my grateful thanks for your kindness in coming here this morning, for the welcome which you have given me to your city, and for the friendly sentiments which you have expressed in the address which has just been read. I am sure there is no one who pays a visit to India who would not put early in the list of his engagements a visit to the famous city of Lucknow. I have, in the few hours since my arrival, seen enough to make me look forward with pleasurable anticipations to completing my acquaintance with the scenes of interest and beauty which I now abound here. Gentlemen, many of those scenes are connected with historical events, and events bound up with strife and bloodshed. Your address reminds me that even in these days of peace we have still enemies which we must face. All over the world the struggle is going on with three most potent foes—dirt, disease and ignorance; and I rejoice to hear that you have recognised that Municipal Corporations stand as the advanced posts of our armies, on whom the brunt of conflict must fall, and who need, just as much as soldiers need, the virtues of courage, of steadiness and perseverance. I am glad to hear from the address which has been read the record of what you have done, and your professoin of faith for the future. Nothing, in my opinion, is more essential for the material well-being of your inhabitants than a plentiful supply of fresh pure water, and nothing is more needful for the moral cultivation of the community than the training which you are giving to girls as well as boys, in order to fit them for their future duties as citizens. I hope that the success which has attended your efforts will encourage you to persevere in them, and will also act as an incentive to others in stimulating them to follow your example. Gentlemen, you have also accorded to me a welcome as the representative of our Sovereign the Queen-Empress. I am fully aware of the responsibilities which thereby fall upon me, but I recognise also that in addresses such as these from your Corporation, I have an assurance that the responsibility of maintaining and strengthening, if need be, the common sentiment of loyalty, is one that falls not only upon me, but is shared, and gladly shared, by you, the chosen and elected representatives of the people of India. I thank you, gentlemen, for the welcome which you have accorded to me personally, and also in my official capacity as the representative of our Sovereign."

The Municipal address was signed by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the entire membership of the Corporation. It was very tastefully engrossed on white satin, with a gold border. A handsome purple velvet and gold embroidered bag contained the address, and accompanying it was a chased silver salver of Lucknow workmanship. Mr. Mulock, Chairman of the Municipality, headed the deputation, and the Vice-Chairman, the Hon'ble Sri Ram, Rai Bahadur, read the address. In attendance upon His Excellency were Colonel Sir John Ardagh and Mr. Babington Smith, Private Secretary, together with the Aide-de-Camp-in-waiting. After the members of the Board had been severally presented to His Excellency by Mr. Mulock, they withdrew.

THE EXEMPTION OF COTTON.

THE London correspondent of the *Hindu* writes:—There seems, according to the newspapers and telegrams from India, no hesitation to descant upon the hypocrisy of the British position in respect to the import duties. It is easy to express dislike in this way, but not much good comes of it. Besides, it is a game which both sides can play at. For example, here is the *Bradford Observer* declaring that the hypocrisy is about equally divided—"that whilst on the one hand the interests of Lancashire, rather than abstract Free-trade doctrine, has dictated the action of the Government, on the other hand the Protectionist desires of the Bombay capitalists are as important an element in the Indian protest as the desire to relieve the Exchequer." The *Observer* can speak with some freedom; it circulates in a woollen-producing district, and woollens are taxed under the new tariff. Its recognition of the various sides of the question is refreshing, as will be observed in the following passage—"It is absolutely certain that whether India were ruled in accordance with Indian ideas, or according to the free judgment and convenience of the English official class, duties on imported cottons would be a permanent resource of the Indian exchequer, but, all the same, and whilst freely admitting that the introduction of Free-trade doctrine into the discussion is largely hypocritical, it must be remembered that from the point of view of the Indian tax-payer, the injustice is more apparent than real. Duties on cotton imports would not relieve the Indian Exchequer in any degree proportionate to the burden on the native consumer. The duties would stimulate the native manufacturers, which, without any such protection, compete year by year more seriously with Lancashire; and thus, of the higher prices paid by the user of the goods, only a fraction would go to reduce the deficit in the revenues, and the remainder would go into the pockets of the Bombay millowners. What would the latter say if the Government proposed to raise revenue from consumers of cotton goods in the same way as revenue is raised in this country from consumers of intoxicants—namely, by imposing an excise equal to the Customs duty? Such a course would really give the Exchequer relief equal to the burdens imposed on the tax-payers; whilst the Bombay millowners would be in no worse postion competitively than they are now. But nobody in India suggests such an alternative. We may, therefore, venture, to take it for granted that the hypocrisy is about equally divided."

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., has, in the *Bradford Observer*, a most admirable letter on the import duty question in which he speaks out with his usual plainness. For example, he says, "Anything more stupid and unreasonable than this exemption could not have been perpetrated even by the Government of India, which is saying much; and whenever this exemption is brought to the test of debate in the House of Commons it will be found that no valid defence can be offered. We do not govern India for the benefit of Manchester, but for the benefit of India; and if the imposition of a five per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all imports alike happens to act slightly in favour of protection to some industry, and against the import from abroad, it cannot be helped." I think it is perfectly clear that, when the House of Commons comes to deal with this question, the Government will be put in a minority, unless they are prepared to give way upon the point. A good many other people besides Mr. Caine will agree with the following observations by that honourable gentleman:—"We have to remember that Indians are subjects of the same Queen as Lancashire men, and are entitled to equal treatment. We must also remember that they are entirely destitute of all representative government, and must perforce submit to any injustice which may be forced upon them by British over-rule. They are getting accustomed to look to the House of Commons to save them from injustice and unfair treatment, and I trust this wrong may be put right."

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Dyspepsia, Jaundice.—These complaints are the results of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to insure which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, for eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, climates, and other causes are constantly throwing the liver into disorder, but that important organ can, under all circumstances, soon, be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates immediately to the liver, whose blood and nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is needed; a cure will soon follow.

THE ROHILKUND AND KUMAON BANK.

THE following proceedings relative to the petition of certain shareholders, regarding the Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank, to which reference has already been made in these columns, have taken place in the Court of the Commissioner of Kumaon.

On the 15th March Mr. Macauliffe presented a fresh petition, in which he represented that in consequence of ill-health and the death of a friend, he is unable to remain in India, and cannot prosecute the above appeal. He therefore prayed that it might be dismissed. On the 17th the Commissioner of Kumaon passed an order accepting the withdrawal of the appeal by Mr. Macauliffe on his own part, and ordering that each of the co-appellants, for whom Mr. Macauliffe acted as attorney, should receive notice, and be called upon to state before the 27th instant whether he also desires to withdraw.

Finally, on the 27th March, letters were placed on record from Colonel Jamieson, Mr. Simeon, Rev. T. J. Scott, and Babu Bhagwat Dayal, intimating that they also withdraw from the appeal. Acknowledgments were also received, signed by Sheoparshad and Co, and Mr. J. Reynolds, for the registered covers in which notices in the terms of the order dated 17th March 1894, together with copies of Mr. Macauliffe's application, and of that order (dated 17th March 1894), were sent to them, but no replies had been received.

The Court therefore assumed that Lala Sheoparshad and Mr. Reynolds concurred with the other appellants in abandoning that appeal, which was struck off. No order was made as to costs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and five months on private affairs:—Surgn-Lieut-Col M L Bartholomeusz, M B, C M, I M S, Civil Surgn and Supt, Byramji Jijibhoy Medical School and Lunatic Asylum, Ahmedabad.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Capt S M Mason, S C, 2ndn, Comdr, 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, for one year:—Capt G E Even, S C, Second-in-Command, 30th Regt Bo Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Col J Hibbert, General List, Infantry, Assist Commissary Genl, first class, for one year.

The undermentioned Medical Officers having completed twenty years full pay service to be Surgn-Lieut-Cols from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Surgn-Majors J S Wilkins, D S O; and W A Barren.

Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut A W Thomson is permitted to resign his Commission.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—

29th Regt (2nd Baluch Battn) Bombay Infy—Jamadar Abdur Rahman to be Subadar and Havaldar Major Khust Ram to be Jamadar vice Subadar Ramdin, pensioned (1st January 1894); and Jamadar Mirza Shah to be Subadar and Havaldar Khan Ali to be Jamadar vice Subadar Dad Muhammad, pensioned (1st March 1894).

1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers)—Havaldar Wajid Ali to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Shaikh Hussain, pensioned.

The undermentioned Medical officers having completed twelve year's full pay service to be Surgn-Majors:—Surgn-Capts R W S Lyons, M D, J P Barry, M B, and A V Anderson, M B.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble J. Currie a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi.

Under the provisions of Sec 12, clause 2 of the said Act, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. D Meiver a Member of the Board of Trustees.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Rev T C Shepherd, M A, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The Rev H W T Plowman, M A, is appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government it is notified that the Hon'ble Mr Justice H J Parson, I C S, relinquished charge of the duties of his office as Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice E M H Fulton, I C S, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th ultimo.

The Honble Mr Justice E T Candy, I C S, relinquished charge of the duties of his office as Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the 20th ultimo.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W T Morison, I C S, to be Administrator of the Porbandar State vice Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit, deceased, with effect from the date of the vacancy.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bahirav Ravji, residing at Bhalavni, is appointed, to be a Village Munsiff under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Azam Mulchand Hirdaram, acting Head Munshi of taluka Mirpur Mathelo in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Wali Muhammad valad Hafiz Ali Muhammad, acting Head Munshi of taluka Guni in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed Magte of the third class in that district.

Major E D Newnham Smith, Cant Magte of Poona and Kirkee, is allowed furlough to England for one year.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt P H Saulez, 16th Bo Infy, to act as Cantt Magte of Poona and Kirkee during the absence of Major Newnham-smith, or pending further orders.

Capt Saulez is also appointed a Magte of the first class in the Poona Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the Limits of the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.

Mr S R Arthur, I C S, Assist Collr in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magte of the first class in that district, and is invested with additional power specified.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mrs F L McAfee, Lady Supt of the Mahalakshmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India three months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hari Bhagvant Keskar, B A (Bom), to act as Educational Inspr, S D, with effect from date of taking charge pending relief by Rao Saheb Balvant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, B A (Bom).

With the sanction of the Government of India, Voty-Lieut Pease has been appointed Resident Voty Officer and Assist Professor of Voty Science in the Bombay Voty College in addition to his own duties.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Frost, I C S, Collr of Ahmedabad, is allowed furlough for six month.

Bahadur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, Huzur Dopy Collr, Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the date of relief by Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Surgn-Major W G H Henderson, F R C S to be Civil Surgn, Supt, Lunatic Asylum, and Supt, Medical School, Hyderabad, vice Bgade-Surgn-Lieut-Col J F Keith, M D & C M (Aber), retiring; and Surgn-Major H W Stevenson to be Civil Surgn, Ahmednagar, vice Surgn-Major Henderson, continuing to act as Supt Mahabaleshwar, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt J Crimmin, V C, to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Surgeon-Major F F MacCartie, M B, B Ch (Dub), or pending further orders.

Assist Surgn G M Dixon, L M & S, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Bgde Surgn Lieut Col S H O'B. Banks, F.R.C.S., proceeding on furlough, and pending further orders:—Surgn Lieut Col F C Barker, M D, F R C S, to act as Presidency Surgn, Second Dist, and Marine Surgeon; and Surgn Capt H Herbert, F R C S, to act as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot.

In modification of Government Notification H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of taking charge:—Mr A Shore to be sub protem. Inspr of Factories, Bombay Presidency; Mr W E Porrett to be sub protem. Second Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers vice Mr Shore; and Mr J R Power to be sub protem. Third Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers vice Mr. Porrett.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. W T Morison, I C S, promoted:—Mr. W G Rand, I C S, to be First Assistant; and Mr S M Fraser, I C S, on return to the Revenue Dept, to be a Second Assist, taking rank in the list according to his seniority.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. J R Hatherly to be Exe Engr, Ahmednagar Dist: Mr R G Desai, L C E, to be Ex Engr Kaira and Panch Mahals Dist; Mr A E Hight, Assoc M Inst C E, to be Ex Engr, Nasik Dist; Rao Bahadur G R Tilak, L C E, to be Ex Engr, Hyderabad Buildings Dist: Mr P H Patuck, B A, L C E, to be Ex Engr, Khandesh Dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram, Assist Engr, 1st grade, to be Ex Engr 3rd grade, temporary rank.

Mr E O Mawson, Assist Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Northern to the Central Division.

Mr R R Monnoer, Ex Engr 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for seven months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Slane to be Honorary Assist Examiner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on furlough of Lieut-Col F Firebrace, R E, or until further orders:—Major H O Selby R E, Under Secy to Government, to act as Secy to Government; and Mr R O Dyson, Depy Consulting Engr for Railways to act as Under Secretary.

BY H. M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Honble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr. Sadashiv Ramchandra Bakhle, B.A., LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Vishnu Bakre is confirmed in his appointment of fourth grade Mamlatdar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,

Bombay, 4th April, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer (corrected 32 deg. Fah.)	29·816
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	72·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·759
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·9
Minimum do do (read at 8 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of wind	NE NW WNW NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	229

*From midnight to midnight.

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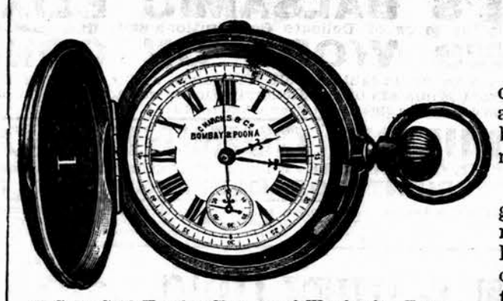

Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

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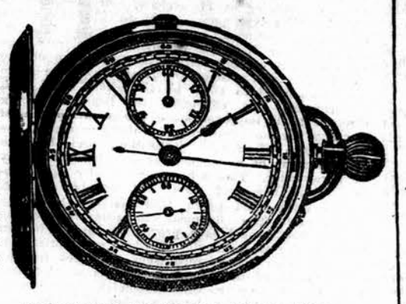
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of very high class..... Rs. 400
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Illustration shows the Chronograph dial, the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.
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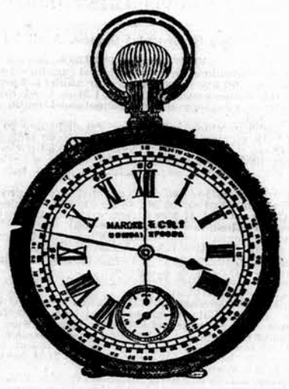

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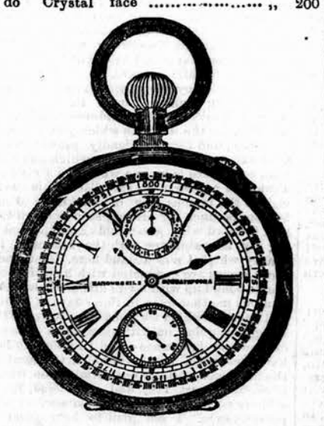

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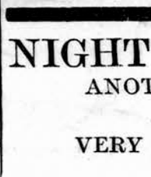

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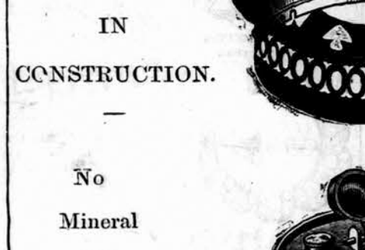

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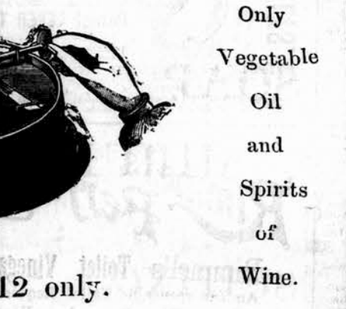

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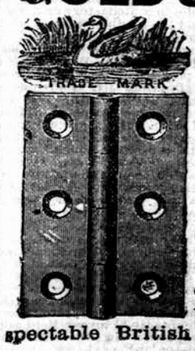

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